# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION | Copyright 1913 By The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 28, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 206 | PRICE TWO CENTS

## AMHERST RURAL MEETING TO AID LOT OF FARMERS

### Former President Hamilton of Tufts Talks of Problems Facing Farm Community Workers in Coming Conference

### HE BELIEVES IN WORK

### Member State Board of Education Says Suburban Conditions Can Be Made Attractive as Well as Remunerative to Many

Building up of a better and more desirable country life should result from the four-days' conference of rural community leaders that opens tomorrow at Amherst, in the estimation of Frederick W. Hamilton, member of the state board of education and former president of Tufts College. Establishment of rural schools is a vital factor of the newer community life in the opinion of Dr. Hamilton, but he is positive that the problem of financing these necessary institutions can no longer be left entirely to the local community. He believes that there must be a state tax for support of the common public schools throughout the state.

Community life is based on economic and social principles that fulfil their mission only as they tend to promote the development of agriculture as a profitable and eminently desirable industry to follow, according to Dr. Hamilton. He believes that the agricultural value and possibilities of New England are not appreciated; furthermore, he maintains that the circulation of public library books should be given greater scope through the creation of a special low mailing rate and that the church should be made a social and practical as well as a strictly religious force.

"The first thing to do," says Dr. Hamilton, "is in the development of a better and more profitable agriculture. The farmer's sons will not stay on the land unless they can be shown it will pay to do so: that's the economic side.

"The best agriculture that I know of that is being practised today is by the Italians, Poles, Lithuanians and other immigrants who are accustomed to the intensive methods of the old world agriculture and who aren't afraid to work.

"The agricultural value of New England, in my opinion, has not been generally appreciated, and I believe that the economic basis of beter rural life must be an appreciation of the agricultural possibilities of New England and better methods of utilizing them.

"The social side of it lies in developing the facilities for country enjoyment and comfort. The trolley car, telephone and rural free delivery are three great factors in robbing the country of the isolation and bareness which drove so many young people a generation ago into the city.

"In addition to developing the economic basis, we need better schools. The problem of rural schools is a very difficult one, and not the least of its difficulties is at present the inability of the small towns to bear the expense of a good school.

"Another thing is the development of library work and better facilities for the circulation of books. Books ought to be admitted to the mails at the very lowest rate. Of course, this is a federal matter, but the demand must come from the people.

"I third thing, and perhaps the most important of all, is making the church a social as well as a religious force in the community. If the small churches in the rural communities could be combined into a few large churches and these could give attention to religion instead of theology a very great deal might be accomplished.

"Incidentally there is the work of the granges, the Young Men's Christian Associations, the village improvement societies and other organizations that ought to be better coordinated, better directed.

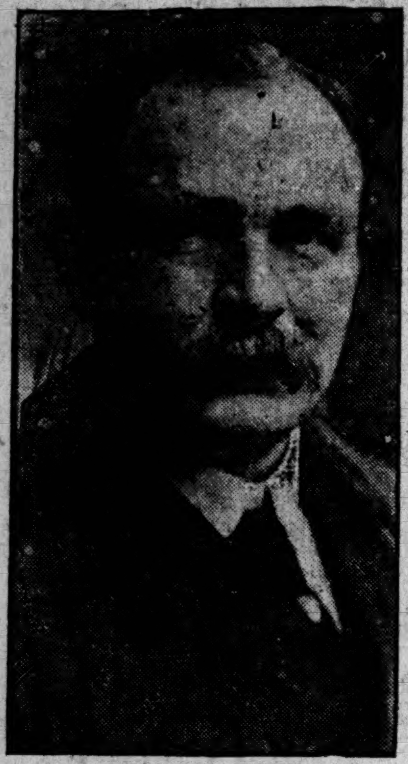
"If we can use the social agencies which exist from the school to the church to create the desire for rational and healthy pleasure and for the really best things and then use them as centers there is no reason why the country shouldn't be really better than the city.

"It seems to me that if I were to criticize the program for the rural conference that possibly they have got a little beyond their subject. What's the use of talking about agricultural schools when little towns up in the back woods are but able to pay salaries of $300 a year for teachers. It isn't much use to talk about the use of a tool until you get the tool, is it?"

## TORPEDO BOAT IS UNDAMAGED

Practically no damage was done the torpedo boat Rodgers, it was learned at the navy yard today from going aground on Nix's Mate. Aided by a tug the craft was released Sunday night and towed to the navy yard.

*He Has Practical Ideas for Making Rural Calling Pleasant and Profitable*



FREDERICK W. HAMILTON
Members of the Massachusetts Board of Education

## MILITIAMEN OF 3 STATES HAVE ROUTINE DRILL

### Discipline and Practise Precede War Game Lessons Which Begin Next Friday — Soldiery Engage in Athletic Sports

### TROOPS' 24-HOUR HIKE

WAREHAM, Mass.—Instruction in manual of arms, tent-pitching and the handling of rifles were the principal activities engaged in today by the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut militia encamped in various parts of the southeastern section of the state for eight days' tour and maneuvers. Tactical maneuvers begin Friday when the troops will be transported in two divisions to a field nearby for action.

The different regiments taking part in the maneuvers will hold athletic events this afternoon following which there will be parades, musters and band concerts. Visitors from many parts are stopping at places near the encampments to watch the movements of the militiamen.

Troop B of the cavalry regiment started on a 24-hour hike this morning. The men are being instructed in marching tactics, and each man is placed on his own resources.

Company drills in close and extended order constitute the exercises of the second corps of cadets from Salem, which has encamped at Fall Brook farm on the Wareham road. The cadets number 195 men and 19 officers.

Tomorrow they will work out simple maneuver problems in the vicinity of the camp under the direction of Lieutenant Cutter. Specially constructed telephones have been installed at all of the encampments.

Division headquarters have been established here by Brig. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson. Four troops of cavalry, comprising the first squadron, have been placed under command of Major Charles A. Schmitz. The cavalry succeeds bat-

(Continued on page five, column one)

## UNITED STATES WINS THE DAVIS LAWN TENNIS CUP

### M. E. McLoughlin Secures Famous Trophy for America by Defeating C. P. Dixon in First of Today's Singles

### IN STRAIGHT SETS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—America won the Davis international lawn tennis cup on the center court at Wimbledon today by M. E. McLoughlin defeating C. P. Dixon. The score was, quoting America first, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Dixon was evidently determined to play to McLoughlin's back hand but the latter's magnificent service and smashes, when permitted by Dixon, were effective as usual. Dixon, who commenced the match in excellent form, won the third game against McLoughlin's service.

McLoughlin improved steadily as the match progressed winning the fifth game at love and in spite of excellent placing by Dixon the first set was eventually won by America.

Dixon began well in the second set, but McLoughlin gradually got the upper-hand and won. In the fourth game Dixon got vantage but eventually lost the game by putting the ball into the net. In this game Dixon's continued placing to McLoughlin's backhand evidently caused amusement to the latter.

During the third set McLoughlin showed decided superiority. Throughout the match there was comparatively little play at the net but there were numerous back-line rallies.

A dense crowd of enthusiastic spectators applauded equally both players, the umpire appealing for silence during the rallies. The match was well fought during the first two sets, McLoughlin's driving and the placing of both players being very fine.

(By the United Press)

WIMBLEDON—J. C. Parke met R. N. Williams, Jr., in the final match of the series and Parke secured a victory for his team by winning in five hard-fought sets by a score of 6—2; ~~5—7~~; 5—7; 6—4; 6—2.

## JAPAN'S DELAY HELD GOOD SIGN

WASHINGTON—No reply has been received yet by the administration from Japan to its last note regarding the California land situation. This has encouraged the President and Secretary Bryan to believe that the end of the prolonged exchange of views is at hand.

The position of the President from the outset has been that all that was necessary to reach a common understanding was to discuss dispassionately the points in dispute.

## CAPT. VELTEN ON PASSENGER LIST

Among the 100 saloon passengers sailing from Commonwealth pier, South Boston, Tuesday morning on the Hamburg-American liner Cleveland for Hamburg will be Capt. Carl Velten, commodore of Emperor Wilhelm's private yachts, accompanied by Frau Velten.

Beside the saloon passengers the Cleveland will carry 40 second cabin, 50 third cabin and 50 steerage passengers. Her cargo includes a big grain shipment.

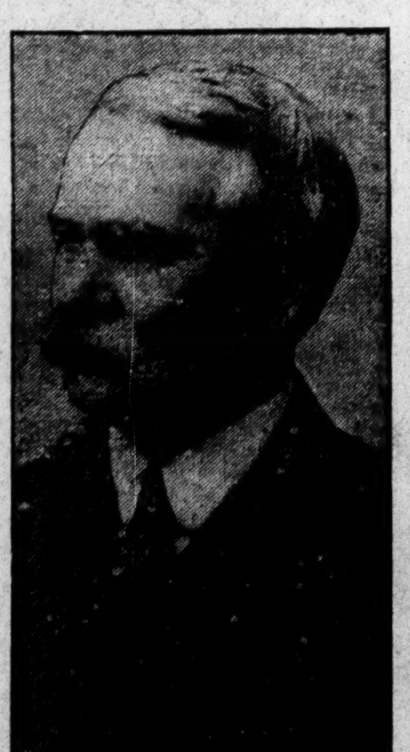
## INSPECTOR OF HULLS IS HEARD ON CHARGES BY PILOT

Testimony in the hearing on charges brought against Capt. John F. Blain, inspector of hulls in the Boston steamboat service, by David Callahan, an employee of the ferry department and holder of a 500-ton pilot license, was given today before Edwin F. Sweet, assistant secretary of the department of commerce, and George H. Uhler, general inspector of the United States steamboat inspection service.

Mr. Callahan was questioned by A. L. Thurman of the department of commerce. He alleged that Mr. Blain refused him a license saying he had made a false statement.

Witness said he was rated as a quartermaster on the East Boston ferry service for 19 months.

The hearing is to include a complaint of Frank C. Lane, a deputy, who was dismissed recently.



(Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)
EDWIN F. SWEET
Assistant secretary department of commerce, who conducts inquiry

## COAL MEN MEET IN WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Representatives of coal operators and miners involved in the Cabin Creek strike today had arranged for a conference, which it is believed, will settle the strike.

It is said that there is a wage difference of only 2½ cents per mined ton. The Cabin Creek settlement is expected to carry full recognition of the union.

## COSMOPOLITANS OF EUROPE TO VISIT BOSTON

### Members of German and English Chapters of World Club to Be Guests of Twentieth Century Club Early in August

### WILL GO TO ITHACA

Members of the German and English chapters of the Cosmopolitan Club are expected to arrive in Boston on the steamer Cymric Aug. 7 en route to Ithaca, N. Y., where they will attend the eighth international congress of students at Cornell University.

Thirty-three students from Germany and several from England will attend. They will remain in Boston until Aug. 11 or 15. While here they will have mail headquarters at the Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy street, though the club cannot entertain them officially at the Joy-street clubhouse, as the building will be undergoing repairs.

Edwin D. Mead of the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, is chairman of the special Boston hospitality committee. It is probable that some of the delegates may join the study tour for German students, whose object it is to spend some time in various of our large eastern cities and become acquainted with the social, industrial, civic and educational life in the country.

Representatives of the various German societies of Boston and the Deutscher Verein, the German Union of Harvard, will entertain the visitors. So far as the program is arranged it consists of motor rides to points of historic interest and places famous in the war of independence and the anti-slavery struggle, a visit to Harvard University and trips to nearby cities such as Lawrence, Lowell and Lynn, where industrial conditions may be studied There will be one or more dinners for the delegates though the plans in regard to them so far are undeveloped.

From Boston the party will proceed to New York, stopping en route for one day at Providence to visit Brown University. At New York a stay of four days is scheduled, from Aug. 17 till Aug. 20. There the commercial side of American affairs will receive their attention. The visitors will travel by boat up the Hudson to West Point and visit the United States Military Academy, spending three days in Albany, where they will be tendered a reception by William Sulzer, Governor of New York, and take an all day excursion to Lake George. Between Albany and Ithaca the party makes two stops, at Schenectady, where one of the General Electric Company's plants is situated, and at Syracuse on the following day to inspect Syracuse University and several industrial plants.

## SENATOR LODGE DENIES MULHALL STATEMENTS

WASHINGTON—Appearing before the lobby investigating committee today at his own request, Senator Lodge denied statements in the Mulhall letters that Mr. Mulhall had conferred with Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee and Senator Lodge in the campaign of 1910. He also denied that he had praised Mr. Mulhall's work in Massachusetts. He said so far as he knew he had never seen or heard of Mr. Mulhall before the latter appeared as a witness in this investigation.

"Certainly not on my part," said Senator Lodge when asked if there were any activities in the interest of the National Association of Manufacturers. Senator Lodge said that Alfred E. Cox of Malden had been his friend for 30 years when Mr. Cox's name was brought into the discussion as mentioned in the letters.

"Do you know George T. Coppins of the Walworth Manufacturing Company?" broke in Mr. Mulhall.

"I know the Walworth Manufacturing Company," replied Senator Lodge.

"I don't want to complicate you, Senator," interrupted Mr. Mulhall again, "but I met you and Chairman Hatfield in your inner office in Boston. Mr. Hatfield will not deny that he knew me. I furnished him with lists: I knew Mr. Cox for three years and was paid $1000 for my work in Massachusetts. At Mr. Hatfield's request I tried to bring Bede and Watson. I was in his office almost every day for three or four weeks."

Senator Lodge then left the room, saying he had appeared only because his name had been used. The committee showed little interest in the testimony pro or con.

## APPOINTMENT OF MR. HAMLIN SURE OF CONFIRMATION

WASHINGTON—Charles S. Hamlin stated definitely today to a Massachusetts member of Congress that he had told Secretary McAdoo he would accept the position of assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of customs to succeed James F. Curtis, if the post is offered to him. There is no doubt that the Senate will promptly confirm Mr. Hamlin's nomination which the President sent in Saturday.

### COSTA RICA FOR PEACE PLAN

WASHINGTON—Costa Rica is the twenty-fourth nation to accept in principle Secretary Bryan's international peace plan, the country's stand having been announced Sunday night by Costa Rican Minister Calvo.

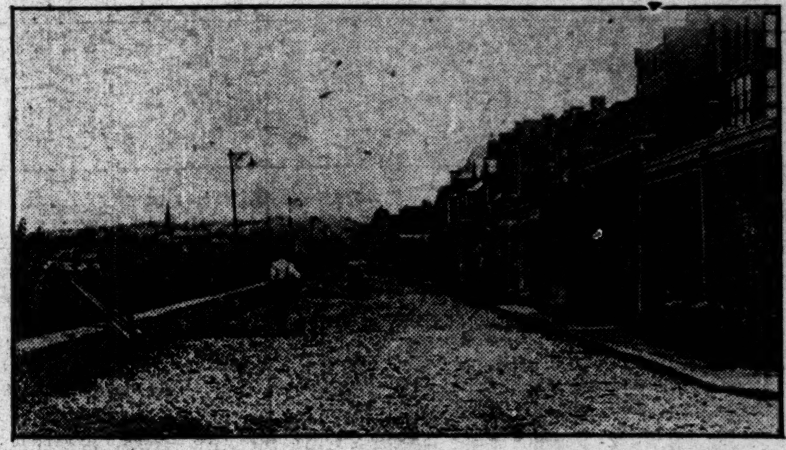
## OWNERS IMPROVE BACK ST., AS A PRIVATE DRIVEWAY

### Autos and Heavy Trucks Barred Use of Thoroughfare Which Abutters' Capital Is Bettering From Brimmer Street to Charlesgate East in the Back Bay

To provide a way along the Charles basin esplanade for pleasure driving and for horseback riding, since Beacon street is usually occupied by heavier traffic, the abutting property owners on Back street, a 30-foot passageway running from Brimmer street west, to Charlesgate east, in the rear of lots facing the northwest side of Beacon street, are constructing a macadam pavement. It will remain a private roadway, from which motor vehicles and heavy hauling will be excluded, although it will be used for pleasure driving.

The street is owned and maintained by private citizens. The abutting property owners contribute to a fund for the street's maintenance, which is under the supervision of a committee comprising Gen. Charles H. Taylor, W. R. Richardson and Gordon Abbott. Two men are employed in keeping the street clean and properly used.

There have been various proposals at different times to have the street taken over by the city and widened so as to make it into a parkway along the river front, but attempts to secure the property owners' consent have been unsuccessful. Now that it is being permanently improved, and in conformity with the general plan of the esplanade, it is expected that the agitation will be dropped.



*Back street, Back Bay, looking toward State House*

## MAYOR AND BUSINESS MEN CONSIDER BEST PLANS FOR ADVERTISING CITY OF BOSTON

Agencies forming part of the proposed new industrial bureau to advertise Boston were under discussion today at the conference in Mayor Fitzgerald's office where representatives of the most important industrial and commercial organizations in the city meet. The meeting was called by the mayor at the request of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

Those present were: John J. Martin, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; James T. Moriarty, Central Labor Union; Joseph J. Leonard, United Improvement Association; J. T. McDonald, port director; Mayor Fitzgerald, James Shea, W. H. Seeley, New England lines industrial bureau; J. W. Ward, New England industrial bureau; W. J. McGaffee, representing Thomas G. Plant Company; Ralph G. Wells, Boston Rotary Club; George B. Gallup, Pilgrim publicity bureau; H. J. Carlson, Boston Society of Architects; Charles E. Lewis, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and E. F. Degruchy and Alton E. Briggs, representing Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange.

John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, maintains that Boston should lead in sending out from New England an exhibition ship which would eventually visit every prominent world port, not only to exhibit New England products, but actually to do business in connection with the exhibition.

At the conference Mr. Martin said: "Metropolitan Boston is growing rapidly and to meet the needs of the increasing population, old industries must expand and new industries must be established within this area."

A vote was taken among those present and it was decided to leave the question of establishing a bureau in the hands of the port directors, who will be asked if the committee has powers to formulate such a bureau. The next meeting will be held the first week in September.

## GREEKS AND SERVIANS MOVE DESPITE PEACE CONFERENCE

### Explain Refusal to Halt Advance Pending the Preparations for Bucharest Meeting by Saying That They Regard It Impossible to Trust Word of the Bulgars

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—There is a lull in the Balkans owing to the preparations for the peace conference at Bucharest. Representatives of the various governments will all have arrived there by this morning, when the questions which are separating the antagonists will be discussed.

Meantime the Greeks and the Servians have declined to stop their advance and are pressing steadily forward. As has been several times pointed out, they defend their action on the ground that it is impossible to trust the word of the Bulgarian government, who would take advantage of any cessation of hostilities to improve their position.

In these circumstances they remain firm in declaring there shall be no armistice save one signed concurrently with preliminaries of peace.

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POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States........2c To Foreign Countries........3c

## REPORTS ABOUT MEXICO CALLED UNCONFIRMED

### Administration' It Is Said, Has Not Been in Communication With Huerta Regime Regarding General Situation

### FIRM IN DIXON CASE

### U. S. Determined to Bring Justice Out of Shooting of Immigration Inspector—Release of Miners Is Awaited

WASHINGTON—In spite of the sensations circulated through the country in regard to the Mexican situation since the return of Ambassador Wilson to the United States, there is the highest authority for the statement that nothing has occurred to corroborate any of them.

The administration has received some information contradicting the reports about the instability of the Huerta government in Mexico, but it also has received some confirming the original information that the Huerta regime cannot stand. So the question is left where it was.

Ambassador Wilson has had several conferences with Secretary of State Bryan since his arrival in Washington. President Wilson has read the ambassador's written report on Mexico. The President and the ambassador are to have a personal conference today. But out of it all there is nowhere corroboration of any of the circulated statements of ultimatums and peace overtures alleged to have been sent to Mexico by the United States government.

The truth is that the administration is still seeking light.

The adminstration is proceeding in an uncompromising manner to bring justice out of the shooting of Charles B. Dixon, United States immigration official at Juarez, Mex. On that question there is to be no faltering. But there has been no communication with the Huerta government in regard to the general situation; no proposals of any kind as to means of inducing peace in Mexico and no consideration of any kind of intervention.

While the conference with the ambassador this afternoon is intended to be long and searching, it is not the intention of the President to decide this afternoon the question of permitting the ambassador to return to Mexico.

Release of Charles Bissell and Bernard McDonald, miners, imprisoned by federal soldiers at Chihuahua City, is momentarly expected here as the result of demand on the Huerta government, which has already liberated United States Inspector Charles B. Dixon, who was shot and imprisoned by federal soldiers at Juarez Saturday.

It is also included in the word to Mexico that those who shot Inspector Dixon be arrested and punished. Prompt action by the Huerta regime on this part of the demand is also awaited by the United States.

Inspector Dixon has been delivered to Americans at El Paso.

President Wilson meets Mexican Ambassador Wilson today for a conference on the entire situation. It is said that the ambassador has submitted a plan to the President which contemplates the carrying out of a conservative policy in the relations with Mexico. This plan will be discussed this afternoon at the conference.

Enlightened by his experience since going to Mexico and fortified by constant study of the intricate situation, Mr. Wilson believes that the plan which he now presents for the approval of the administration will not only protect the lives and the property of Americans in Mexico but that it will have such a markedly favorable influence upon the two countries bordering on the Rio Grande that all likelihood of friction will disappear.

Inspector Dixon was arrested, it is reported, by federal soldiers on representations of a negro whom the inspector was investigating. Anticipating execution the inspector fled but was shot trying to escape.

Washington was immediately informed of the facts and quick action resulted.

### Go Over del Valle Report

President Wilson had before him Saturday night the report written by Ambassador Wilson on conditions in Mexico from the time that revolution ended the reign of Porfirio Diaz, through the events of the Orozco revolt, the downfall of Madero and down to the establishment of the Huerta regime, a period of three years.

This report was transmitted to the President by Secretary Bryan who had spent the greater part of the day in conference with Ambassador Wilson.

Secretary Bryan in sifting the mass of varying information that has reached Washington from all parts of Mexico did not confine himself to official channels, for as soon as Ambassador Wilson left the state department, Reginald F. del Valle of Los Angeles, whose identity as an agent of the government has been variously stated and denied in official circles, appeared in Mr. Bryan's office.

For nearly an hour after Ambassador Wilson left, Mr. del Valle was closeted

(Continued on page five, column two)

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# British Chancellor Declares Nation's Trade Growth Sound

## MODEL VILLAGE TO BE BUILT FOR SCOTCH MINERS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Owing to the opening of the new colliery by the Coltness company, the Coltness Iron Company, Ltd., are about to establish a mining village within the grounds of Comrie castle.

The village, which is to take the name of Blairhall, will contain 390 houses built upon 34 acres, thus giving nearly 12 houses to the acre. Four of the houses are to be of the three apartment type with scullery, and 386 will consist of one room, kitchen, and scullery. In some of the Fife mining villages where three or more rooms are provided, many of the miners sublet one or two of their rooms, but in the village of Blairhall the management of Coltness Iron Company will discourage subletting.

The architectural inspector of the local government board for Scotland has proposed that a hostel might be erected for the young unmarried miners and, should this be carried out, it would certainly do away with the temptation to small families to sublet. Some of the cottages will be provided with gardens, and tenants who make application for ground will be alloted a stretch of the castle garden if the cottages that they rent have only space for drying clothes.

There will be a beautiful bowling green and curling pond attached to the village, and it is thought possible that Comrie castle might be transformed into a village institute, provision being made for a reading room, library and billiards.

This village will be built on the northern boundaries of the parish of Culross, and on the southern side of the same parish, the Fife Coal Company, Ltd., have already erected a model village on the newest town planning principles, within the grounds of the historic house of Valleyfield.

## AUSTRALIANS ASK FOR PEACE BUREAU

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A meeting was held under the auspices of the Melbourne branch of the peace society to celebrate the anniversary of the first Hague peace conference.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Justice Higgins, who presided, said that he had made some efforts to ascertain the scope of the society, and one result of his inquiry had been a feeling of surprise at the number of disputes that had been settled by the Hague tribunal, a few of the most important of which he mentioned.

Friendly settlements, he said, were great mile-posts in the defense of humanity. Many people were still obsessed by that immoral principle which was at the root of many wars, the principle of "My country, right or wrong."

Resolutions were passed at the meeting, expressing satisfaction at the progress of international arbitration, and in favor of Australia being represented at the next Hague peace conference, and the establishment of a peace department, under the direction of the minister for external affairs.

## CHILDREN TO SEE CHRISTIANIA FJORD

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—With a view to broadening the outlook of the pupils of the board schools and enabling them to become better acquainted with the country, the business committee have made arrangements for a daily trip to be made into the Christiania fjord by batches of the children on a specially chartered steamer.

One hundred and fifty of the children go on board at a time, and by the time the four weeks, during which the sea trips will extend, have been completed, practically all the children will have benefited by this enjoyable experience.

## LONDON TO BUILD GREAT NEW HOTEL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A great scheme for the improvement of London was outlined in a Monitor cable recently. For some years it has been rumored that St. Georges hospital at Hyde Park corner would be removed to give place to more attractive buildings on this the most esthetically important of the sites of London. The rumor has now been confirmed with the further information that Westminster hospital, which lies on the south bank of the river immediately facing the houses of Parliament, will also be moved and will, together with St. Georges hospital with which it is to amalgamate, occupy new premises probably on a site facing the river at Wandsworth.

The announcement, which was made at a meeting of the governors of St. Georges hospital, was accompanied by the statement that on the site rendered vacant at Hyde Park corner will be erected a vast modern hotel at a cost approximating £1,250,000. The hospitals will not be required to move from their present sites for two years, thus giving time for the erection of their new premises. Both Westminster and St. Georges hospitals are of eighteenth century foundation.

## HISTORIC GOTHIC FORT TO BE HALLE'S MUNICIPAL MUSEUM

(Copyright by Berliner Illustrations Gesellschaft)

*Moritzburg, ancient fortress at Halle, where many historical edifices still stand*

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The university town of Halle in the province of Saxony, already rich in historical buildings, has just received an acquisition in the form of a municipal museum which was formerly a fine old fortress, but which has lain for years in ruins.

The Moritzburg, as the fortress is called, after Moritz the elector, was built late in the fifteenth century, and was almost entirely destroyed during the 30 years' war. Later on it was restored in the same style—a beautiful Gothic. It was in former times the seat of the archbishops, who were the administrators of Magdeburg at that period.

The Moritzburg is near the famous Halle cathedral, which dates from the sixteenth century, and not far from the fine Gothic church of St. Moritz, which was built in 1156. The historical buildings of Halle are many, and the principal ones form a group in close proximity to each other.

The Emperor, whose interest in the restoration of old German fortresses is very active, is delighted at the transformation of the Moritzburg, and has promised to pay a visit to Halle at an early opportunity.

## NEW FARM TRAINING COLONY OPENED FOR UNEMPLOYABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The opening by the lord mayor of London of a new farm training colony near Wallingford draws attention to the splendid effort which is being made by the National Union for Christian Social Service to rescue unemployables from the conditions which have made them such and give them a chance of becoming useful members of the community.

The new colony at Wallingford consists of a farm and three blocks of buildings. In the center block is the administrative department, the dining hall, kitchen, laundry and other offices. In the two side blocks is accommodation for 70 men and 10 "brothers."

At the opening ceremony the story of the formation of the union and of its aims and work was told by the chairman of the committee, Duncan F. Basden. He said that some years ago a band of philanthropists, in considering the problem of unemployment, had recognized that it was rendered more acute by the fact that hundreds of the unemployed were unemployable. They resolved to endeavor to train such men and they started an experiment at Lingfield in Surrey in the hope that by Christian influence and training they would be able to give men a chance who had never had one.

A band of young men called "brothers" was established, who worked with the men, lived with them and took their meals with them. By this means they established a basis of work and asked boards of guardians to supply them with men to be trained, provided the boards would pay for their maintenance.

An inquiry into the work was instituted by the local government board who gave it their unqualified approval. The results of the work had been to make self-supporting and self-respecting citizens out of unemployables taken from the workhouse, men with no desire to work because no one would employ them.

From all over the country came applications from boards of guardians for permission to send men and Lingfield became too small. Another colony was started near Manchester, and then it became necessary to build the farm at Wallingford which had cost the union £26,000.

The lord mayor, Sir David Burnett, having declared the building opened, described the work as a grand and noble one. The association, he said, had brushed away all sophistry and had demonstrated that the problem of the unemployable was capable of being solved by kindness, firmness and opportunity.

## BLUE AND RED BRITISH FLEETS IN NAVAL DUEL

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The number of ships engaged in the naval maneuvers which commence on July 22, will be 347, divided into two fleets as usual, the red and the blue.

The blue fleet will consist of the first, third and fifth battle squadrons, the three battle cruisers Lion, Princess Royal, and Indefatigable, the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and tenth cruiser squadrons, the first and third light cruiser squadrons, the first, fourth, seventh, eighth, and ninth destroyer flotillas, the third, fifth, sixth and seventh submarine flotillas, and minelayers.

The red fleet will consist of the second, fourth, and sixth battle squadrons, the two battle cruisers Indomitable and Invincible, the first cruiser squadron, the second light cruiser squadron, the second, third, and sixth destroyer flotillas and the fourth and eighth submarine flotillas.

There will also be attached to the red fleet four fast hired transports with three battalions of infantry and one battalion of marines. To the blue fleet will be attached cyclist coast patrols.

The red fleet will have the ports on the east coast from Dover to Yarmouth as base whilst the rest of the coasts of the British Isles will be defended by the blue fleet.

## BRITAIN'S GREAT TRADE PROGRESS DECLARED SOUND

### Chancellor Lloyd-George Hopes Financial Interests of the Continent Will Intervene to End Rivalry in Armaments

### NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Lloyd-George delivered a cheerful speech at a banquet given in his honor by the lord mayor at the Guildhall.

To the toast to the "Continued Prosperity of the Public Purse and the Health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer," Mr. Lloyd-George, who had a most cordial reception, spoke in an optimistic tone of the outlook for British trade, and in reference to the Balkan conflict, expressed the hope that no great power would take any action which would cause difficulties to the other powers.

Referring to trade at the time when Lord Goschen held the office of chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Lloyd-George said that at that period, 1887, the trade of the country amounted to $561,000,000. Last year it had reached the total of $1,231,000,000.

This great expansion of trade was sound, wholesome, productive and profitable; it was not a distension which would collapse at the first pressure.

But that great trade boom had got to be financed. One of the causes of the money stringency which had been felt of late, was the great war in the east. It was not so much the war itself as the possibility of complications arising from it. It was the cooperation among the powers which had enabled Europe to get through the first war, and it was a matter of great satisfaction that Great Britain, through Sir Edward Grey, had taken a leading part in maintaining the concert of Europe, and he saw no reason why the same concert should not carry the powers through to the end of the conflict.

Another great cause for the stringency of money was the ever increasing armaments. During the last few months some of the great continental powers had found it necessary to add enormous sums to their annual expenditure for the purpose of making preparations of war. Until something was done to arrest the growth of armaments, not in one country only, but in all countries, no chancellor of the exchequer would be able to declare that there was the slightest prospect of diminishing the burden of taxation.

Since 1887 the cost of armaments had gone up by very nearly $400,000,000 a year. The whole of the navies of the world at that time cost less by $10,000,000 than the British navy alone did today. This enormous expenditure went on increasing in momentum every year.

Two years ago the financial interests of the continent had stopped a war, and he believed that only those great financial interests would be able effectively to intervene in order to arrest this terrible growth. Whatever was done to stop the growth of armaments must be done by the whole countries of the world, for until that was done no individual country could afford to slacken. It would be impossible for Great Britain to weaken in the slightest degree the immunity which she possessed against invasion. And it was the same with the continental powers.

Mr. Lloyd-George closed his speech by stating that though the situation in Europe gave every cause for care, there was no reason for alarm, and every ground for hope and confidence.

## ROUND THE WORLD SYSTEM ARRANGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A quotation from the Commercial and Industrial Gazette in the Times gives the results of the international conference on round the world traffic held in Moscow.

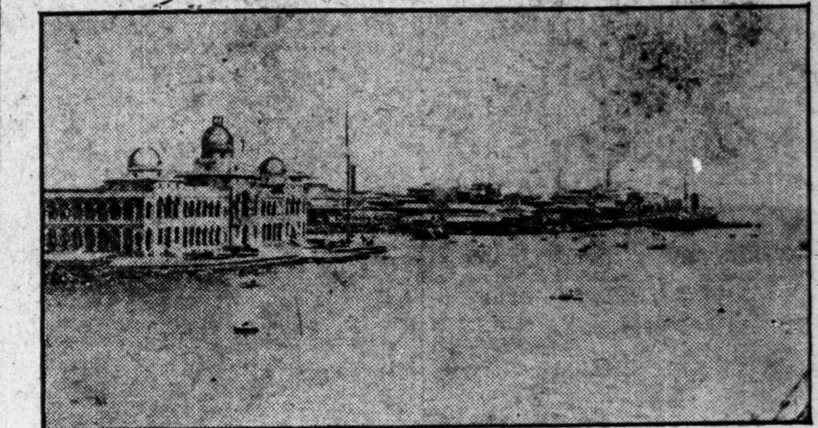
A resolution was adopted to link up in a direct passenger communication system round the world, by way of Siberia, the following companies: The Austrian South railway, the Antung-Fusan-Chosen railway, the Fusan-Shimonoseki railway and the North China railway.

It was resolved to include the following steamship companies in the system: The Cunard, the Hamburg-American, the Pacific Mail Company, the Tokio Kisen Kaisha and the supplementary routes to the far east by way of Kharkoff and the Japanese railways and the route by way of Australia.

No decision was taken in connection with the proposal that the ordinary route from Europe by way of Siberia per the Nord Express between Berlin and Moscow should be by way of Kalisch. The matter has been referred to the next meeting of the conference.

The announcement was also made that a Norwegian company proposes to undertake the opening up of the northeastern maritime trade route. The project includes the establishment of a regulation service from Archangel by way of Kara strait to the mouths of the Obi and the Yenisei, which would make river traffic possible into the heart of eastern Asia.

## SUEZ CANAL IS NOT EXPECTED TO YIELD TO ITS PANAMA RIVAL



(Reproduced by permission)

*Offices of the Suez Canal Company at Port Said, past which streams world's commerce*

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The more important features referred to at the general meeting of the Suez Canal Company give an excellent idea of the importance of the undertaking.

The total receipts have risen to f.139,000,000, whilst the expenses have risen to f.47,000,000, the bonuses paid out representing f.87,000,000. During the year 1912 as many as 5373 vessels passed through the canal, and it should be noted that in spite of the increase in the number and size of the vessels, the passage has been accomplished with greater speed and greater freedom from accident than previously.

The time taken in transit has been reduced to 16 hours 20 minutes; 35 minutes less than last year. This is an excellent proof of the value of the improvements which have been carried out recently. Considerable alterations have yet to be made, including the general deepening of the canal to 12 meters throughout its whole length, and the widening of it by 15 meters to make a total width of 60 meters.

### Traffic Is Record

The traffic through the canal during 1912 was in excess of that of any previous year. The chief reason for this is to be found in the general prosperity of the world, for the increase referred to was largely due to the enormous quantity of Indian and other oriental products which were exported via the Suez canal.

Japan, whose commerce continues to develop, and China, who promises an abundant export trade in the future, have both increased their commercial relations with Europe. The Dutch West Indies, in spite of a considerable decrease in the quantity of sugar exported, have been responsible for a larger amount of traffic through the canal than was the case during the previous year. This is due especially to the continued development of the trade in benzine. It is interesting also to note that there has been a by no means inconsiderable traffic in certain products which have previously not passed through the canal to any extent, namely, raw phosphate, soya beans, corn, and manganese.

There is no question but that the reduction of dues agreed to by the company has resulted in a greater quantity as well as in a greater variety, of all products passing through the canal. The reduction of the dues has also resulted in a more regular trade, since the losses caused by the temporary cessation in the export of one class of products are made good by the benefits derived from the more active exportation of another class of products.

### Canal Rates to Be the Same

The Suez canal tariff of f.6.25 per ton is roughly equivalent to the 1.20 dollar tariff which will be charged as soon as the Panama canal is opened. Referring to this matter, the president of the Suez Canal Company maintains that the Panama canal will rather be a compliment to, than a competitor of, the Suez canal. The Panama canal would only have appeared formidable to the Suez canal if the necessary improvements to the latter had not been undertaken at the right moment, and if it had been necessary to charge higher rates at Suez than at Panama.

As it is, when the Panama canal is opened in 1915, the rates will be the same as at Suez. The loss of traffic to the Suez canal owing to the opening of the Panama canal will be very slight, if any. Indeed, it may be said that the opening of the Panama canal will result in the development of certain distant regions which are practically unexplored at the present moment, and which later on will become, to some extent at any rate, purveyors to the European markets. In this way the Suez canal will perhaps benefit more than it will lose by the opening of the Panama canal.

## MOROCCO SAID TO HAVE THREE CAPITAL CITIES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—There is marked disapproval in some quarters of the decision of the foreign and colonial affairs committee, cabled to the Monitor at the time, with respect to the capital of Morocco. General Lyautey, the Sultan, and M. Regnault, strongly recommended that Rabat should be regarded as the center of French administration, but the committee has given its verdict in favor of Fez.

The decision is of immediate practical import, for in the report on the Morocco loan issued by Maurice Long, a member of the committee, the sum which is fixed for the expenditure on administrative buildings is the small one of f.500,000 designed merely to meet expenses at Rabat until the capital can be moved to Fez.

The proximity of Rabat to Casablanca, which is considered a rising commercial port, as well as the desirability in the case of native, or other complications, of having the administrative bureaus on the coast, are among the reasons adduced in favor of General Lyautey's recommendation.

It is also pointed out that the fact of the administrative offices being in Rabat need not in any way affect Fez and Marakesch, which will, together with Rabat, continue to be the three capitals of the Sherifian empire.

### TASMANIA WELCOMES GOVERNOR

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—On June 4 Hobart hung out all its flags, and the vessels in harbor dressed-ship, in honor of the arrival of the new Governor, Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, P. C., K. C. M. G., by the R. M. S. "Corinthic" from London, and a hearty welcome was accorded to his excellency.

### NO PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The Australian federal government has abolished the principle of preference to trade unionist candidates for government employment. Mr. Wynne said that the government proposed to appoint a board of commissioners to manage the post-office.

## WAGNER ADMIRED 'WALTZ KING' SAYS AUSTRIAN NEWS

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The impresario Robert Dunkl, has sent the following reminiscence of his father who was the oldest pupil of Franz Liszt, and head of a well-known firm of music publishers in Budapest, to the Neue Freie Presse.

Hans Richter, the great Wagner conductor, was the friend of the publisher and told him once that Wagner loved to amuse himself in the evening by playing waltzes by Strauss, but that he had not got many of them, whereupon Dunkl sent Wagner almost all the waltzes of the famous waltz king.

Wagner said in his reply: "Honored Sir: I apologize for the long delay of this letter in which I wish to convey to you my heartiest thanks for your unexpected present, of the collection of Strauss waltzes. I have been too busy to pay attention to enjoyable matter. However you may rely on it that the first waltz I compose shall be published by your firm. Please accept my sincere regards and thanks. Yours respectfully Richard Wagner, Bayreuth, Dec. 7, 1874."

On the occasion of Wagner's visit to Budapest in 1876, after the first production of the "Ring," in Bayreuth, he came one day to call on the publisher and entered the shop in the Christoph Platz singing the "Blue Danube" waltz, and tripping to the tune. He thanked Herr Dunkl again and spoke enthusiastically of the wealth of melody contained in the Strauss waltzes.

## MR. JOHNSTON IS ELECTED SPEAKER

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic. Aus.—The new federal Parliament which met for the first time at Melbourne recently, after voting six weeks supply, adjourned in order to enable the government to formulate its program. The speech from the throne was of a formal character and dealt with supply alone.

Mr. Johnston, New South Wales, a former Liberal whip, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives and Mr. Fowler, Perth, chairman of committees; Senator Givens, Queensland, was elected president of the Senate and Mr. O'Keef chairman of committees.

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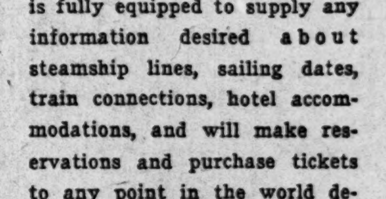


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# Fall in Price of Rubber in Europe Is Affecting French Kongo

## SCOTCH DEPUTATION FIRMLY RESOLVED TO SEE PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It will be remembered that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst ignored a summons to appear at Bow street, in connection with the raid on Downing street, and fulfilled a promise to address a meeting in the Bromley public hall two days later. She was arrested on leaving the hall and sentenced at the police court on the following day to three months imprisonment.

The Suffragette points out that the action of the government in imposing such a heavy sentence on Miss Pankhurst for the part she took in the raid on Downing street is made all the more scandalous by the fact that they have decided to drop all legal proceedings against the anti-home rulers who savagely attacked several of their fellow workers in the Belfast dockyards.

Later the same article refers to the moderation and even kindliness with which the English newspapers—so unmeasured in their denunciation of women's militancy at home—have referred to the rioting, destruction of property, and bloodshed in Johannesburg. What has happened in South Africa has put the extremist forms of suffragist militancy in the shade. The whole tale of violence and destruction, the Suffragette declares, has not yet been told.

### Inconsistency Charged

As a result of this drastic militancy the government intervened, secured concessions to the strikers, and promised a thorough investigation into their grievances. None of the newspapers of England have said anything about the impossibility of procuring reform in response to violence in connection with the strikes in South Africa.

A crowded meeting convened by the national political league was held in Queens hall to protest against the now famous cat and mouse act. A resolution protesting against the coercive policy of the government with respect to woman suffrage and calling upon the government to fulfil its pledge to women and put a stop to the deplorable disorder in the state, by giving women enfranchisement, was passed without a dissentient voice and with much enthusiasm.

Sir Victor Horsley, one of the speakers, said that the cat and mouse act, which he characterized as the most dangerous that had ever been placed upon the statute book—the most dangerous to personal liberty—had simply been rushed through the House of Commons, and flashed through the House of Lords with lightning rapidity, although 59 members of the House of Commons had had the courage to vote against it.

Later he said the best advice that he could give the government was to wipe off the statute book the cat and mouse act, which had brought the whole law into contempt and he called upon the government to introduce a comprehensive measure which would contain the representation of women as well as of men.

### Men Supporters Resolved

A meeting, in support of the proposed men's deputation from Edinburgh and the north of England, to Mr. Asquith, in connection with women's suffrage, was again held in Edinburgh. It was composed principally of men.

Mrs. Sennett, who presided, read a reply from the prime minister, to a letter from the secretary of the movement for the proposed men's deputation in which the prime minister, through his secretary declined to receive the deputation.

Mrs. Sennett said that the prime minister had recognized that he had to deal with a strong body of virile voters, who meant business. She pointed out that the question had been before the House of Commons since 1905, and it would never cease to go before the House of Commons until it was settled on a just basis. Mr. Asquith had only stated his own position in the letter, and they could not abide by the will of one man. The deputation was going to London just the same, and would be conducted on strictly constitutional lines. It could not be allowed in this free country that one man should "hold up" the country, and continually and perpetually flout the will of the people.

Councilor Crawford, Edinburgh, supporting the movement in a strong speech, said that Mr. Asquith had got to hear the people's will.

Bailie Alston, Glasgow, said that if any one was brought before him in his capacity as a magistrate in connection with acts of militancy he would hold that some one else—than the accused person—was responsible.

A resolution "approving of the attitude of the Edinburgh and Glasgow bailies and town councilors who were writing to Mr. Asquith that they were going to Downing street, and pledging those present to give every support to the deputation" was carried with but one dissentient.

## WOMEN'S WORK ON SOIL IS EXHIBITED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Marchioness of Tullibardine opened the annual show and sale of the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural National Union at the Royal Botanic Gardens recently.

In her opening address, Lady Tullibardine said that the association found useful openings for women in interesting and well paid work. As a lover of the country she welcomed the efforts of the union for she was a great believer in the power of an educated woman in bringing sympathy and interest into the lives of the people.

Among the exhibits at the show was a remarkable section of vegetables from the gardening school at Gadesburg-on-Rhine. The dairy produce and poultry exhibits were of great excellence.

## EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN MOROCCO

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The first agricultural exhibition to take place in Morocco will be held this summer, says a special correspondent of the Temps. The chief organizers are the resident general and an officer, Major Mouveaux.

The exhibition, which is calculated to do much towards advancing the agricultural education of the natives, will also serve to bring into closer relations the several European colonies of the neighboring districts. The exhibition will consist of six sections in which examples of the newest agricultural machinery will be shown.

## LIBERALS ANNEX LABOR CANDIDATE

(Special to the Monitor)

CHESTERFIELD, England—The Labor press agency points to an amusing situation in Chesterfield where, as successor to James Haslam, the miners' representative, Barnet Kenyon, assistant secretary of the Miners' Association, was appointed as candidate by the labor party. Mr. Kenyon has since been adopted as candidate by the local Liberal Association as Liberal and Labor candidate.

Mr. Kenyon assisted at the Liberal meeting and consented to stand in that capacity. An appeal has been lodged by the local Labor party to headquarters and it is probable that Mr. Kenyon's candidature will be repudiated.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA SHOWS BOUNTIFUL HARVEST OF GRAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The publication by the government statist of the final statistics relating to the 1912-1913 harvest in South Australia provides a still further striking illustration of the remarkable vitality of the wheat plant.

The estimated yield of wheat was given at 20,137,870 bushels, but as harvesting operations were proceeded with it became apparent that these figures would be surpassed, and the final yield is given as 21,496,216 bushels, or an average of 10.34 bushels. Compared with the yield of the previous year the figures represent a substantial increase of 1.139 bushels, a result which is distinctly gratifying and testifies greatly to the increasing stability of the industry.

The cut of hay far exceeds the tonnage of any previous year, and the total of 714,766 tons indicates an increase of 109,527 tons over last season, in itself a record.

Barley yielded 1,318,734 bushels, and the splendid average of 19.12 bushels per acre, represents an increase of 492,994 bushels, or 59.70 per cent over the previous best returns of 825,740 bushels in the season of 1908-1909. The number of bushels as the result of the oat crop amounted to 1,673,508 bushels, or 324,028 bushels in advance of that of the previous year.

## RUSSIA TO SPEND BIG SCHOOL FUND

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Great satisfaction is expressed in the press at the adoption by the council of empire of the Duma's program of expenditure of 14,000,000 roubles for the building of public schools.

The reason of the change of attitude of the council towards the Duma scheme is said to be the action of the latter in passing the council's program of expenditure for church schools.

### NEW CANON OF WESTMINSTER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Rev. R. H. Charles, D. D., Speaker's lecturer in Biblical studies at Oxford, has been appointed a Canon of Westminster. Dr. Charles graduated at the Queen's University of Belfast and became a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, when he took his doctorate of divinity. He was afterwards incorporated M. A. at Exeter College, Oxford.

## GERMAN BOYS ARE GUESTS IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The 20 German boys with two masters from Frankfurt public schools were given a luncheon at the Guildhall by Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield. Besides the visitors were a number of Kings College boys to whom the German boys' visit is being officially paid.

During their stay in London a review in Hyde Park was witnessed, and visits paid to the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, the Royal United Service Institution, the Tower bridge and the Tower of London. The toasts given at luncheon included "the King," "the German Emperor," and "Our German Guests."

Herr A. Lorey, master of modern languages at the Klinger-Oberrealschule, replying to the toast on behalf of the visitors, said that so far the Cooperative Holidays Association and the Holiday Homes Association at Frankfurt had organized the interchange of visits, but that it was hoped soon to interest other German cities in the scheme, so that many more English boys might be received in Germany.

Sir Charles Wakefield presented each of the boys with a pocketknife.

## EDUCATION OF THE WORKER IS AIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—The report of the Workers Educational Association which was considered at a meeting of the council at Ruskin College recently, shows the past year to have been one of growth. New branches to the number of 159 have been established, 2164 new societies have been affiliated and 8723 individual members have joined the association.

With regard to the relation of the universities with the association, it is stated that at Bristol, Cambridge, and Nottingham new joint committees have been formed. This, as the report explains, brings the number of committees formed partly of university representatives and workpeople at universities and university colleges to 10, namely Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Durham, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Oxford. Besides these, there are committees at Leeds, Sheffield and Reading at which the association is represented.

The progress in the tutorial classes is shown by the fact that in 1907 there were two classes and 60 students, whereas in 1912 the number of classes had risen to 117 and the number of students to 3500.

## DECLINE IN RUBBER TRADE OF FRENCH KONGO LAID TO PRICE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—An article on the condition of the rubber trade in the French Kongo has appeared in the Journal des Debats, in which the writer calls attention to the probability of its ruin, if effective measures are not taken immediately. Rubber is the only commodity which can be exported from the Kongo, since it alone repays the large cost of the transport.

The rubber trade has meant the introduction of civilization into the country, and its ruin would react in a serious manner on the native. The fall in the price of rubber in Europe is the immediate cause of the serious outlook in the Kongo, and to remedy the situation the writer to the Debats proposes the reduction by 50 or 60 per cent of the customs duty, and that the Belgian government should be asked to reduce the prohibitive tariff on the railway between Matadi and Kinchassa.

These two measures, which would reduce by 60 centimes the cost price of Kongo rubber in Europe, are not, however, sufficient. The most important step to be taken is one which should be taken by the local authorities.

Recently, the great aim of the administration of the Kongo has been to obtain a large revenue from taxation. Every other consideration has been neglected in order that the Kongo budget might present a satisfactory appearance. To obtain this result the natives were told, according to the Debats correspondent, that they were not obtaining sufficient remuneration from the merchants for their rubber and they were instigated to demand more.

Immediately the native demanded a large increase in the money exchange for his rubber and a larger wage for his work in the factories, with the result that he obtained f.2 80c for the amount of rubber and labor for which he had formerly obtained 80c. In natives thus well paid the officials found excellent subjects for taxation, and the financial conditions of the Kongo consequently appeared never more prosperous.

The drop in the price of rubber in European markets followed, and it will now be the urgent duty of the short sighted Kongo officials to persuade the natives that they need no longer expect to receive the same high rate of payment. If this is not done, or if it proves impossible to carry out effectively, the merchants will go elsewhere for their rubber, and the Kongo will have lost its rubber trade.

## LONDON SOCIETIES FOR UPLIFT OF BOYS AND GIRLS SEE GAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Two societies which have for their object the welfare of boys and girls of working class parents, held conferences recently to consider the annual reports and further the objects of their formation.

The first society, the National Institution of Apprentices, which arranges for the apprenticeship of boys and girls in trades and handicrafts, held its meeting at the Fishmongers hall under the presidency of the chairman, Lord Portsmouth. The report of the council for 1912 stated that during the year 226 boys and 16 girls were bound apprentices by indentures, which was the largest number arranged for by the institution in any one year.

The chairman said that the demand for girl apprentices was very much in excess of the supply, but that parents allowed the attraction of their daughters earning from 8s. to 10s. a week to stop them from seeing the fact that it was preventing them from learning a trade. This sacrifice of the future to the present also took place in the case of boys, who were induced by the post and telegraph offices and such companies as the District Boy Messengers, to earn high wages until they were 16 or 18 when they were discharged, fit only for the unskilled labor market.

The Old Scholars' Club, which cares for the social and intellectual well-being of girls and boys, held its meeting at the Guildhall. The annual report showed that the number of affiliated clubs had risen in London from 15 to 50, and that those in the country numbered at least 50.

Sir Samuel Evans, in moving the adoption of the report, said that as one who had had the advantage of starting his educational career in an elementary school, he was able to bear testimony to the utility of the work of the association in enabling school associations and fellowship to be kept up between the pupils of elementary schools.

## LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is a matter of everyday observation that our language is undergoing subtle changes in pronunciation through such processes as that of a blurring of vowels and others, as, for instance, we say "prenounce" instead of "pronounce," "inter" for "into"; also "t" becomes "ch" before the sound of "u," as "neycher" is the corruption of "nature" and "Cheusday" of "Tuesday"—to mention only a few instances. The question is, What can be done to save the language, and is it worth while to try? Many believe that the ideal of a fixed language, viewed in the light of history, is hopelessly out of reach, and that we can no more contest the course of language than we can control the movements of the planets.

And now comes Robert Bridges, whose competence in linguistic usage is beyond question, and after exposing our present ways of speech presents us with a remedy. Both the attack and the remedy are contained in his "A Tract on the Present State of English Pronunciation" (Oxford; Clarendon Press). The remedy will be a bitter one to many of us for it is no less than phonetic spelling. By spelling as we wish to pronounce, he says, we can insure that correct pronunciation is taught in our schols and by this means alone can we preserve the inherited sounds of our language. It is our duty, he is convinced, to choose the sound and let the spelling go. Nevertheless he admits that phonetic spelling "is full of horrors and if it could not be made more agreeable than has hitherto appeared, I would not advocate it, at least I do not think that I could." Whether or not Mr. Bridges' scheme is a practical one time alone can show.

* * *

"Recollections and Impressions of the Rev. John Smith, M. A., for Twenty-five Years Assistant Master at Harrow School," by Edward D. Rendall and Gerald H. Rendall (Smith Elder) is a book for which readers both within and without the Harrovian circle will express gratitude to the authors. John Smith commenced his mastership at Harrow school in 1854, and occupied the same position there for a quarter of a century—a permanent object lesson in self-effacement and self-sacrifice, refusing promotion and living in a modest lodging. Perhaps we may cite here one instance of his disciplinary methods. A new boy, misled by "John's" apostolic gentleness, tried a fall with his master, and was startled by the thundering reply, "Marvelously funny, laddie, but rather impertinent. You will go straight to the dear doctor and be flogged, and then, when you come back, it will be all quite different." But the book must be read.

* * *

Encouraged by the success of their "French Conversation for English Travelers," Messrs. Cassell have now issued a similar volume in German, by F. F. Bovet and Esther Hawkins (Cassell's Pocket Reference Library. Cloth 6d.; leather 1s.). Any one who has once had this little book in his hand will, we are convinced, never wish to be in Germany again without it as his constant companion. Slipped into coat-pocket or hand bag, it will cause no inconvenience and be always available in the emergency which it has foreseen and for which it has so admirably provided. In a book of this kind another essential for success lies in the method of its arrangement. It must be grouped and indexed on the simplest, most comprehensive lines. This the authors have effected by their list of contents arranged alphabetically, and by the clearness of their headlines. Thoroughly up-to-date, this pocket courier devotes several pages to the requirements of motorists, appended to which is an extensive vocabulary of motor terms and implements which might prove well-nigh indispensable to the tourist. German postal rates and taxi-cab charges in Berlin are also included in this traveler's miniature encyclopedia.

* * *

Yet another book on Napoleon, this time the compilation of a series of lectures delivered in Boston entitled "The Personality of Napoleon," by Dr. J. H. Rose, Litt. D. (G. Bell & Sons). Dr. Rose is about as well posted on the subject of Napoleon as any one well could be, and his work is the result of an immense amount of study and research. In these lectures he takes eight aspects of Napoleon's character, the man, the Jacobin, the warrior, the lawgiver, the Emperor, the thinker, the world-ruler, the exile, each of which aspects is the subject of a lecture.

"In war all is mental," says Napoleon the warrior, "and the mind and opinion make up more than the half of the actual." This book is likely to achieve a deserved popularity.

* * *

A number of distinguished anglers have collaborated in "A Book of Fishing Stories," edited by F. G. Aflalo, which Dent's have in preparation, with illustrations which include a series of color plates and photogravures. Among the writers of personal reminiscences are Lord Desborough, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Gathorne-Hardy and Sir Henry Seton-Karr.

* * *

Longmans have in the press, among other books, "Memoirs of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G. C. H. (1778-1839)," by Dr. E. C. Paget, dean of Calgary, Canada; "The Pilgrim from Chicago; Being More Rambles with an American," by Christian Tearle, whose new impressions are mainly of London; "Essays on Men and Matters," by Wilfred Ward.

## NEW SOUTH WALES LAND READY FOR SETTLERS

(Reproduced by permission of the Agent General for New South Wales)

*North Murrumbidgee irrigation canal, near Narrandera, which adds to fertility of vast area*

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is seldom that a speech is delivered by any Australian official without some reference being made to the vast tracts of land which are awaiting cultivation, and which are capable, under proper treatment, of producing excellent crops. It is for this reason, that the question of migration is of such great importance to the commonwealth, for without settlers, it is impossible to carry out the work necessary before the cultivation of the land can be undertaken.

Experiments have for some considerable time been made with irrigation, and the Nurrumbidgee valley in New South Wales, affords perhaps, the most striking instance of the success of the system of irrigation employed.

In this district it is possible for the settler to take up irrigation farms at most reasonable rates, and with a view to encouraging settlers the immigration and tourist bureau, of Challis house, Sydney, has published an interesting and instructive booklet bearing on the subject in which it is pointed out that New South Wales is the oldest of the six states in the great Australian commonwealth. Its territory sweeps over 310,367 square miles, representing 198,634,880 acres, or an area two and a half times greater that the United Kingdom.

### Great Land Waiting

Here there are millions of acres awaiting cultivation, since only 4,748,000 acres have as yet been worked. It is for this reason that the offer is being made to encourage settlers to this promising land, of which the wheat yield in 1911 was 25,318,000 bushels from 2,380,710 acres, representing a monetary value of £4,151,110. Butter to the extent of 83,407,000 pounds was produced by the dairy farms, of which quantity, it is interesting to note, 33,000,000 pounds were exported oversea. As regards wool, there were in 1911 44,000,000 sheep in New South Wales which produced 319,000,000 pounds of wool in the grease, worth over £11,000,000.

In order to insure the best results being obtained by the settler in this promising district, the government has arranged to provide for the education in irrigated agriculture of the settler accustomed to other methods of farming, and when all the blocks which will eventually be available have been taken up, the area will prove capable of supporting 100,000 people.

As is also pointed out in the booklet above referred to, the settler taking up farms in this Murrumbidgee valley, will not be faced with quite the same pioneer work that settlers generally anticipate, for he will find many comforts of modern social life, and more important still, he will find that educational and other benefits for his children have already been provided by the government.

### Cottages Available

The Murrumbidgee irrigation scheme is administered by a trust consisting of the minister for public works, the minister for lands, and the minister for agriculture. The trust has arranged to build cottages of various sizes and designs or to supply building material for the same, so that the settler may select a suitable design for himself and have a cottage built on his farm.

The maximum liability accepted by the trust on account of all building or supply of materials for the same is as follows: For a two-acre farm £100, 10-acre farm £200, 20 or 30-acre farm £300, 50-acre farm £400.

The trust have also arranged to plow and grade up to 10 acres, undertake head ditching and supply fencing posts, permitting repayments for the above assistance to be spread over 10 years at a rate of interest of 5 per cent. The instalments required to be paid for each £100 expended by the trust on improvements are as follows: Five years, £23 1s. 11d. per annum, six years £19 4s. 10d., seven years £17 5s. 8d., eight years £15 9s. 5d., nine years £14 1s. 5d., ten years £12 19s.—payable in half yearly instalments.

The trust, in fact, are willing to do anything and everything possible to assist the settlers to establish themselves in a satisfactory manner on the land, and to put them in the way of obtaining a good income from the land.

Owing to the unusually favorable climate it will not be necessary to house cattle, with the result that the cost of farming will be greatly reduced, and since the climatic conditions are so genial, it will be possible for the settler to engage in a large variety of farming operations including the raising of cattle, pigs, sheep, ostrich farming and beekeeping, as well as the raising of crops and other forms of farming carried on in the commonwealth.

## AUSTRALIAN WORK IN RECLAMATION MAKING PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The task of drawing upon nature's bank for some of the valuable assets lying in her vaults has always been a work that has characterized South Australia with the hall mark of ability and enterprise in the opening up and populating of her vast acres.

Under the supervision of the director of the irrigation and reclamation works department good progress has been made with the work of reclamation in the districts above Murray bridge. The successful results have been greatly contributed to by the acquisition of two specially constructed labor saving excavators recently purchased from a firm who specialize in this direction.

These machines have been subjected to severe trials, have acquitted themselves splendidly, and the work has been performed in a satisfactory manner. The results have provided overwhelming evidence of the soundness of the government policy, and a natural outcome is that several of these devices in modern drainage excavations are being efficiently utilized in other departments.

The work has been watched and appreciated by other states, who are including these machines in their plant. These facts prove that the high reputation South Australia has earned for herself in the eyes of the civilized world for industry and enterprise is keenly realized by its various departments, and the efforts of its officers are concentrated towards its maintenance and enhancement.

## KAISER PRESENTS ANCESTOR'S BOOKS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The book-loving monarch, Frederick the Great, wrote a good deal himself, the literary essays and French poems being the most valuable. A committee was formed some time ago with the object of collecting the King's writings and publishing them in one volume.

This was done with the Emperor's express permission, and one of his majesty's jubilee gifts took the shape of 1000 volumes of his famous ancestor's productions. The Emperor has expressed his pleasure at the gift and ordered the majority of the books to be distributed among German schools and libraries.

### LEITH STRIKE STILL ON

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—It is greatly to be regretted that in connection with the Leith dockers' strike both sides still maintain the decided attitude adopted at the beginning of the dispute.

## AMERICANS VISIT IPSWICH TO SEE FARM OPERATIONS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

IPSWICH, England—Among the visits paid by the American agricultural commissioners during their stay in England was one to Ipswich, for the purpose of inspecting the premises of the Eastern Counties Farmers Cooperative Association.

The members of the commission, 50 or 60 in number, were met by several of the well known farmers of the neighborhood of Ipswich, who are members of the association, and who explained the business methods and the working of the seed-cleaning machinery and the grading and testing of eggs and other farming operations. Sir Sydney Olivier, permanent secretary of the board of trade, the organizer of the trip, as well as Dr. Page, the American ambassador, were present.

The commissioners who wished to gain as much information as possible on the subject of cooperation, expressed much interest in the relations which exist between the industrial cooperative societies and the agricultural societies. In Ipswich the two organizations work together, their annual joint turnover being £600,000.

From Ipswich, the commissioners took train to Lord Rayleigh's great dairy farm near Hatfield Peverel.

### OSMIRIDIUM BEING MINED

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—Osmiridium mining, both in the Savage river district and in the country between the Wilson and Huskisson rivers, north of the Pieman, continues to attract attention. A good deal of land has been applied for under mineral lease, largely by Melbourne and Adelaide residents.

### DUTCH SOCIALISTS TO DECIDE

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Het Volk states that the Socialist party executive are summoning an extraordinary congress to decide whether M. Troelstra, and the two other Socialists who have been offered portfolios in the new Dutch cabinet, shall accept them or not.

### CZAR OWNS LARGEST OPAL

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL—The largest opal in the world weighs 17 ounces, is worth £60,000, and belongs to the Emperor of Russia.

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# Tendencies of the Modern Jews Discussed

PERSONS conversant with the life of James Russell Lowell will recall his unvarying interest in Jews. Says one of his friends: "He detected a Jew in every hidingplace and under every disguise. . . . To begin with nomenclature: all persons named for countries or towns are Jews; all with fantastic, compound names . . .; all with names derived from colors, trades, animals, vegetables, minerals; all with Biblical names, except Puritan first names; all patronymics ending in son, sohn, sen or any other version; all Russells, originally so-called from red-haired Israelites, etc. . . . He gave examples and instances of these various classes with amazing readiness and precision. . . . He spoke of their talent and versatility and of the numbers who had been illustrious in literature, the learned professions, art, . . . and even war. . . . They had got possession of the press; they were getting into politics; they had forced their entrance into the army and navy; they had made their way into the cabinets of Europe and become prime ministers; they had slipped into diplomacy and become ambassadors." The friend adds: "He (Lowell) was conscious of the sort of infatuation which possessed him, and his dissertation alternated between earnestness and drollery; but whenever a burst of laughter greeted some new development of his theme, although he joined it, he immediately returned to the charge with abundant proof of his paradoxes."

## Success Won by Jews

Such excessive interest in the Jewish problem may not be duplicated today by any American man of letters or statesman, but that there is a more generally diffused curiosity concerning the future of Israel among Lowell's countrymen than there was in his time is obvious. The vast exodus from Russia has come since he studied the problem. New York now is the largest Jewish urban center of the world. American foreign policy is now subject to alteration by pressure from Jewish voters. American Jews have made and are making brilliant successes in journalism. Civic reform is revealing them as conspicuous for ethical passion and constructive statesmanship applied to urban and national government, especially in solving problems of finance and corporation control. They are duplicating the race's record in Europe as artists, educators and makers and promoters of literature.

Consequently when a book like "The Jews of Today" (Henry Holt & Co. $1.75), by Arthur Ruppin, appears, with its wealth of statistical material and its discussion of the future of Judaism in the light of contemporary disintegrating and assimilative forces, it has a large constituency of non-Jewish as well as Jewish readers awaiting it. In this enlarged and revised edition of this standard work an English-reading public finds facts and opinions worthy of careful consideration. Mr. Lowell had no such compendium at his disposal.

New bodies of knowledge, new modes of investigation, new vistas of speculation have opened since his time, and both Jew and non-Jew are busy creating a literature of which this book is typical. As Joseph Jacobs says in his foreword, "The most modern of men with the most ancient of faiths, sceptical yet loyal, materialist and idealist in one, cosmopolitan yet priding himself on his patriotism, conspicuous among both capitalists and socialists, exploiter and exploited, the Jew remains the sphinx of the nations, asking the sempiternal Jewish question. Or rather, he is always raising a whole Cadmean crop of questions, economic, demographic, religious, social, eugenical, even political."

## Said to Be Disintegrating

For most readers this book will have its chief interest because of the economic sociological implications of its arguments and the light it sheds on the extent to which dispersion of Jews in lands of western Europe, the Americas, Australia and South Africa is modifying or obliterating distinctive features of Jewish culture. Equality of opportunity in trade, commerce and all that is summed up in the word capitalism, contact with and full appropriation of a secular form of education and culture, increasing intermarriage between Christians and Jews and a steady formal passing over from Judaism to the more liberal of the Christian sects are having a disintegrating effect, in the author's opinion.

A lowered Jewish birthrate invariably follows rise in economic status and contact with a dominant non-Jewish environment, the ratio being precise and exact and in obedience to definite principles, which the author lays down in an invariable law of assimilation (p. 21). Were the exodus from the great center of Jewish population in eastern Europe now toward lands with a lower form of culture than obtains there the outlook for preservation of the ancient faith and the distinctive Jewish culture would be different. But the contrary is the fact, and accordingly a crisis impends and ultimate assimilation seems likely (p. 27). "The greatest danger that has assailed Judaism since the dispersion" confronts the Jew, unless a distinctively national life can be reestablished in an area where the Jewish culture can dominate and perpetuate itself (p. 29).

## Zionism the Last Stand

In Zionism, therefore, with its "formation of a coherent Jewish population in Palestine, with agriculture as its economic basis, and Hebrew as the national language," Dr. Ruppin sees the "last desperate stand of the Jew against annihilation" (p. 300). The adjective "desperate" used indicates that the possibility of the project succeeding does not make the author fail to see the difficulty of the plan. If eastern Europe follows western Europe in giving to Jews who remain there the same liberty that western Europe and its colonies and dependencies have proffered (and there are signs that it is beginning to), then "all is over with the Jews and with Jewish culture."

The Christian reader of this book will often question whether the author has not overstated the disintegrating effect upon Christianity of the same secularizing forces that he deplores in connection with Judaism, and therefore must discount somewhat the estimate of the success of the assimilative process so far as it affects Jews. The American must ask for the authority which justifies inclusion of Edison among the great Jews who have won fame by invention and enrichment of humanity by discoveries.

Dr. Ruppin evidently is of the school of thinkers who exalt economic influences as determining factors in shaping religious faiths as well as forms of government and social creeds. Consequently he does injustice to the influence of intellectual and spiritual ideals which transcend all changes in habitat, income and social status. Because of this tendency the least satisfactory portions of the book are those dealing with the religious and theological phases of the Jewish problem.

# LITERARY NOTES

William de Morgan has another novel finished and its length is such that two volumes will be necessary.

* * *

A life of Labouchere by his nephew is forthcoming.

* * *

Thomas Hardy's degree of doctor of letters was conferred by Cambridge University.

* * *

Alvan F. Sanborn, an American long resident in Paris, writes informingly of Romain Rolland in the August Century.

* * *

C. A. Birmingham, whose title is that of canon and whose real name is J. O. Hannay, has succumbed to the appeal of the American lecture bureau manager and will tour the United States next autumn, giving lectures on "The Stage Irishman," "The Irishman in English Fiction," and "The Literary Revival in Contemporary Ireland."

* * *

Mr. Taft's first course of professorial lectures at Yale are to be brought out in book form by the University Press.

* * *

C. H. Caffin's "The Story of British Painting" will be issued in November by the Century Company.

* * *

The committee of the Liverpool Athenaeum has sold to an American lover of Robert Burns the Glenriddell manuscripts of Burns. They came to the Athenaeum from the estate of Dr. Currie of Liverpool, and supposably on condition of remaining permanently in the city. The sale has provoked criticism and legal steps to prevent a transfer to the United States may be taken. The identity of the purchaser is not revealed. Five thousand dollars is fixed as the minimum price paid, which is cheap.

* * *

The French republic's president, like the American's, is an author. An English translation of President Poincare's book "How France Is Governed" has been made by Bernard Miall.

* * *

Sir William Mitchell Ramsay of Aberdeen University has arrived in the United States and will lecture on Greek art.

* * *

Houghton-Mifflin Company, American publishers of the life of John Bright, by Trevelyan, report an unusual demand for a book of the kind, and a second edition has been ordered printed.

* * *

The new American minister to the republic of China, Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin, is the author of "Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East," an admirable book of its kind.

* * *

Ruth McEnery Stuart, one of the cleverest depictors of southern life, has a collection of plantation jingles about ready, to be called "Daddy Do Funny."

# RURAL LEADERS MEET AGAIN

*Editorial Anticipation of the Amherst Conference Inquires How Far Conditions Are Proving Its Worth*

There is an imposing title for the gathering of the representatives of rural benefit work at Amherst, beginning Tuesday and extending through Friday of this week. It is called the fourth annual conference of rural community Leaders." It is graphic and descriptive of the persons who share in the affair as well as of its purposes. The right to be regarded as leaders is not in question. It denotes no lack of modesty in those who assemble under this name, is probably created for them by the managers of the conference and is readily assented to by those whose benefit is sought. The significant word of the title is the numeral. As the fourth meeting of the kind it ought to be attended by some reporting of the results of the discussions of other years. No exact system of checking is possible for reform movements. They do not fall within the scope of efficiency systems. Nevertheless it is not unreasonable to query results. With all the help that the varied discussions of the four days may be expected to bring, it is that final roundtable of Friday, when "Actual Achievements" is the theme, that has the highest interest for the practical person, always questioning how far platform pleadings are brought down to practical benefits.

Whether the conference at the Massachusetts Agricultural College is to be credited with considerable contribution to the result or not, and some of it doubtless belongs there, it is certain that the period of its existence has been one of great development in community spirit. It existed before, or the conference would not have been thought of. The first of the four meetings is remembered as bringing a showing of interest in the villages and the countryside in their own improvement that surprised the promoters of the conference. It was possible even then to make an effective demonstration of an alert civic sense in the country places and to point to practical gains that had come about through the people's wish to have conditions improved. That the gathering gave impetus to a movement already well begun is not to be questioned, or is it doubtful that such an array of speakers and themes as is announced for the present week will fail to carry it forward. The work is not done.

In the well balanced program of the week there is hardly a phase of country and village life that misses attention. It begins with a general survey of "Civic Betterment," with Professor Miller of the University of Illinoi and former editor of Country Life as its chief contributor. Wednesday it divides into sections, with the church, the county Y. M. C. A., town finance, rural education, the housing problem, the library and organized play for some of its topics, and speakers who are recognized authorities on their themes. Similar divisions run through Thursday and Friday and come to a final conference of reports from towns evidently se selected with a view to sampling the results of past conferences. The men and women who are to lead in this discussion are fortunately selected and the impression is given by the program that the conference has come into recognition as one of the effective instruments for bringing about the improvement of living conditions.

The conference is fortunate in its location. The state's college has been gaining rapidly in its standing and broadening greatly in its work under President Butterfield and it easily becomes the center for the work of the kind the conference represents. It affords to the city people who have a concern in rural conditions an opportunity to come into the presence of the country life at what may be called its New England capital. Even so great an array of talent in the speaking as the program holds out will fail to make the conference serve its full purpose if there is not the full cooperation of those to whom the common problems have particular appeal.

Again, the round table of the closing afternoon will be watched in reply to the query of what is the visible and tangible result of this manner of gathering.

# RAND WORKERS REJECT OFFER AND STRIKE AGAIN POSSIBLE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The rejection of the terms offered by the Rand directors through the government by the men has brought a general strike once more within the range of probability.

The terms offered to the miners and railwaymen conjointly were the recognition of the unions and commissions to inquire into grievances and pay.

In addition to this the miners were promised an eight-hour day with 30 minutes for winding and compensation for disability caused by work.

The railwaymen on the other hand were promised recognition of their unions and specific increases of pay. The terms have been rejected by the men mainly for two reasons. First, that 30 minutes for winding means an 8½ hours day and secondly that no minimum wage has been provided.

Most elaborate preparations have been taken for maintaining order but the situation is regarded as distinctly critical.

### NEW MILL FOR CLINTON

CLINTON, Mass.—Construction of a wooden mill in Main street for the Bigelow Carpet Company, begins here today by the Pitmann Construction Company of Lawrence. The mill is to cost less than $50,000. Workmen in the employ of the Pitmann Company are tearing down the wooden structure to make way for the building. The new building will have about $35,000 worth of machinery in it when it has been completed, making the total of $85,000 invested in the project. The structure itself will be 140 feet by 80 feet, and three stories high.

# LONG SERVICE COL. GOETTING'S PLEA FOR OFFICE

In the formal announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, made public today, Col. August H. Goetting of Springfield directs attention to his participation in the public activities of the commonwealth for 20 years, including his service in the executive council during the past five years.

After pointing out that the office of Lieutenant-Governor ordinarily calls for

(Photo by Chickering)
COL. A. H. GOETTING
Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor

the discharge of duties to which he has become accustomed as an executive councilor, Colonel Goetting says:

"If as Lieutenant-Governor I should have occasion also to discharge the duties of chief executive, it would be my hope that familiarity with the affairs of the commonwealth, gained by an active participation in its public life extending over more than 20 years, would prove to have fitted me for the performance of those duties. This hope is strengthened by the proofs of confidence that my neighbors in western Massachusetts from time to time have been kind enough to give. Their approbation is my credential to voters in other parts of the state where my opportunity for personal acquaintance has not been so great.

"If experience counts, it should have brought qualifications for further similar service to the public."

In closing his statement Colonel Goetting expresses the belief that the Republican ticket will be strengthened if a western Massachusetts man is chosen for second position.

# KRUPP DIRECTORS' PART IN SCANDAL INTERESTS PUBLIC

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The investigations into the Krupp scandal which formed such a large part of the campaign of the Socialists in the recent Reichstag debates are now taking place. A court-martial has been summoned for next week to try the officers arrested for divulging government secrets. What, however, the public is much more interested in than the guilt of these officers is to discover the part taken by the directors in the matter and to learn if they were directly responsible or not.

# STORE NEWS

The Henry Siegel Company has secured a sugessor to Miss Nettie E. Bemis formerly buyer of infants' wear and Miss Ruth Urdang, who was buyer of muslin underwear and corsets, in Mrs. Fitz, who has been connected with F. H. Joslin & Co., of Malden. Previous to her association with that firm she was in the employ of a retail house of Baltimore.

Thomas O'Donnell, buyer of suits for the Jordan Marsh Company, is en route for European markets.

Mathew Crahan has been appointed chief of the engineers' department of the William Filene's Sons Company.

Among the employees of the Gilchrist Company who have returned from vacations are J. J. Maloney, Horace Rummery, Christopher McCabe and Edmund P. Walsh, assistant window dresser.

Buyers who have returned from New York include, J. T. Donovan of the Jordan Marsh Company, H. J. Gibbs of the R. H. White Company, and Miss Webb of the William Filene's Sons Company.

Miss Marie Dufresne, stenographer in the superintendent's office of the Magrane Houston Company, motored to Onset Saturday where she will spend a two weeks' vacation.

# FREE FOREIGN BOOKS URGED BY EDUCATORS

Action of Senate Finance Committee in Reversing Plan of House Results in Protests From All Over the Country

## NEEDS ARE EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON—Action of the Senate finance committee and the Democratic caucus in placing a duty of 15 per cent on books printed in foreign languages, after the House in the interest of the promotion of education had placed them on the free list, has aroused opposition among students and educators throughout the country.

Protests are being received daily against this procedure by members of Congress. Senators and representatives alike are at a loss to know the reason for this reversal of the House action. Even President Wilson, when it was called to his attention at one of the conferences with newspaper correspondents, expressed his surprise that any such tendency, appearing on its face to be a burden to those seeking knowledge, should have been caused by the Democratic party.

With his long experience as an educator, the President evidently was not pleased. The members of the finance committee who were responsible for the change explained that it was for revenue only, and said that the clause permitting books in foreign languages free entry for educational institutions would eliminate the objections.

This explanation does not satisfy those who are protesting, however. A letter from Barr Ferree, director of the Pennsylvania society of New York, to Representative Peters of Massachusetts embodies the chief arguments presented against the duty. He says:

"A large part of the knowledge of the world is contained in books printed in other languages than English. The larger number could not be translated and can never be translated, partly owing to the small number of persons who would purchase them and partly because the thought of the authors is best expressed in their own languages. The scholars of France, Germany, Italy and other foreign countries continually publish books that are never translated, but which are of the utmost value not only to specialists, but to students and thinkers everywhere. The best we can do—those of us who are able, even imperfectly, to follow modern contemporaneous thought and discovery—is to make use of original books in original languages.

"It cannot be assumed that all students and scholars who would make use of foreign thought, are connected or identified with institutions of learning. These persons are bound to feel the tax. A lifetime of study from which no measurable financial return can be sought or obtained now finds itself confronted with a tax that seems a veritable tax on knowledge, a tax which can produce but small return to our government and which quite unintentionally, no doubt, lays an additional burden upon those who would help to better our intellectual and physical life by the study of the work of foreign scholars. Free books do no harm to our American industries and a duty on books can produce but a slight revenue."

The House committee is strongly in favor of free books and free art, and it is not unlikely that these provisions will be restored when the bill goes to conference.

### "JEWELS" TO BE READ

YORK HARBOR, Me.—Giving an open air musical entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Julian d'Este, Miss Amy Grant is to present this afternoon Wolf Ferrari's opera, "The Jewels of the Madonna," in recitation form. The assisting artists are Miss Lena Dube, pianist; Miss Sue Winchell, cellist, and Frank Kendrie, violinist.

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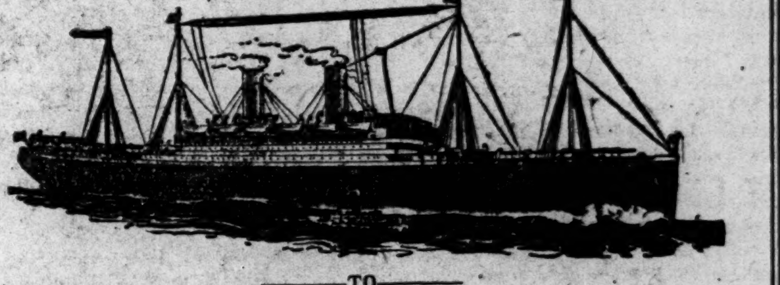

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# ELECTRIC EXPERTS ARE TO CONVENE

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The fifth annual convention of the New England section of the National Electric Light Association is to be held at the Hotel Vermont, here, on Sept. 17, 18 and 19. Papers on electrical subjects of national interest will be presented. An entertainment committee is arranging to make the three days' stay one of enjoyment.

Special arrangements are being made for transportation from all points of New England, and the committee in charge is looking forward to a large gathering.

### MR. HYDE OUT FOR COUNCIL

WARE, Mass.—Announcement has been made of the candidacy of Henry K. Hyde of Ware for the Republican nomination for councilor from the eighth district as the successor of Col. A. H. Goetting of Springfield.

### EPISCOPAL ANNIVERSARY HELD

WRENTHAM, Mass.—In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of the Episcopal church in Wrentham, services were held at Trinity church, Sunday, with the Rt. Rev. Samuel Gavit Babcock, suffragan bishop, preaching the sermon. Announcement was made of the presentation of a memorial to founders of the church by women of the parish.


"The Law of a Household"
A BOOK BY EUNICE BEECHER

Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in housekeeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management....Price $2.00

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OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE
BOOKS
27 & 29 Bromfield St., Boston

# Militia Begins Its War Game Duties

(Continued from page one)

tery A of the first battalion field artillery, Capt. Richard K. Hale, which has just returned from the same camp.

The trip to the several regimental camping sites was made yesterday in 18 special trains which conveyed the state outfits from Boston, Worcester, South Framingham and Springfield. At only two of the camping places was it necessary for the men to walk any significant distance, these being the ninth and fifth regiments now bivouacked at Peter's pond and West Barnstable. Each place is five miles from the depot.

Brigadier-General Pearson and his division assistants were on hand yesterday and inspected the camps in this vicinity. Both Col. Matthew E. Hanna, the inspector general, and Gen. William C. Rogers, judge-advocate general, reported in the afternoon.

The eighth Massachusetts lies at Titicut. The second corps cadets, with the cavalry, and the field hospital, are at Middleboro. The sixth is at Mattapoisett. Fairhaven shelters the second. The fifth is at West Barnstable. The seventh is at Sandwich. Gen J. G. White and his commissary department are at Wareham station.

Of the cavalry troops A, B, C and D of the Massachusetts squadron have established their camp at Tispaquin pond while troops A, B and C of Rhode Island, under command of Maj. W. G. Gatchell, pitched camp alongside of Tispaquin pond and near the Massachusetts troops. Troop A of Pawtucket is under command of Capt. C. A. Thayer, troop B of Providence under Capt. John J. Richards and troop C of Providence under Capt. E. Merle Bixbey. A large number of the horses used by the Rhode Island troopers are among the best looking in the outfit.

Troop A of New Haven with 68 men is in command of Capt. Luzerne Ludington and troop B of Hartford with 67 men in command of Capt. J. L. Howard.

The headquarters of the cavalry squadron is pitched on the large bluff overlooking the lake and under some pines, affording the staff officers a fine position. The squadron is in command of Maj. F. C. Marshall, second United States cavalry, who has entire charge of the whole maneuvers.

Attached to headquarters are a number of regular cavalry officers who act as observers throughout the maneuvers.

The second corps of cadets from Salem has a fine piece of level ground next the ambulance corps, and the outfit is in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Ropes and Major Jenkins.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The building department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, has a large force of painters at work on the old Boston & Lowell railway section of North station facing the midway.

For the accommodation of western passengers arriving on the steamship Palmero at Cunard docks last night the Boston & Albany road furnished a 11-car special train alongside during the night.

Morris MacDonald, president of the Boston & Maine road, arrived at North station headquarters at 10:20 o'clock this morning from a two-day trip to Maine Central railroad territory.

Henry Bokelman, a veteran Boston & Albany railway passenger conductor running in the Boston and Springfield service, accompanied by Mrs. Bokelman, is spending a 30-days vacation cruising near Prince Edward Island.

The motive power department of the New Haven road has received at South Boston from Readville shops six battleship Pacific type engines which have been overhauled and converted into super-heaters for through service.

The passenger department of the New Haven road provided special accommodations from South station at 9:06 o'clock yesterday morning for the Knights of Pythias en route to Millis, Mass.

The Pennsylvania railway private car No. 7509, occupied by Supt. William B. Wood and party, passed through Boston early this morning en route from Pittsburgh, Pa., to York Harbor, Me., via New York Central and Boston & Maine roads.

An estimated report on the number of passengers handled by the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads at South station Saturday fixes the figure at 150,000.

The private drawing room Pullman sleeper Trenton occupied by E. B. McLean and party arrived at North station early this morning from Montreal, Can., via Canadian Pacific and Boston & Maine roads.

A special New Haven railway combination car occupied by members of the Knights of the Orient passed through Boston over the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads last night from New Bedford to Lancaster, N. Y.

## LARGE ARMORY PLANS ACCEPTED

NAPOLEON, O.—At a recent meeting of the state armory board the plans for Napoleon's new armory were accepted. It will be the largest armory constructed by the board. As the building of armories has passed the experimental stage the board assures the city that it will be a modern and complete structure.

It will be located in Clinton and Monroe streets. the three story portion facing Clinton street. The G. A. R. will have quarters on the first floor.

## RAILROAD MEN NOW AWAIT MEETING OF ARBITRATORS

NEW YORK—Leaders of the conductors and trainmen, whose demands for higher wages and better working conditions will be decided by arbitration under the provisions of the Newlands act, left the city Sunday for their homes. None of the leaders expected to return to New York until after the board of arbitration has been organized and the date set for the hearings.

Elisha Lee, chairman of the conference committee of managers, also is out of the city, and on his return on Tuesday the railroads expect to announce the names of their members of the arbitration board.

W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Enginemen, and W. S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with the members of their respective organization executive committees, remained in the city for meetings with the managers in an effort to settle differences arising under the awards of the arbitrators in recent strike settlements.

## REPORTS ABOUT MEXICO CALLED UNCONFIRMED

(Continued from page one)

with Secretary Bryan, and much secrecy was manifested as to the nature of the conference.

Mr. del Valle afterward admitted he had spent nearly two months in Mexico traveling through the trouble zones, and had presented a full report of conditions everywhere in the republic. He said he had been a political acquaintance of Mr. Bryan and had been at one time a state senator in California.

MEXICO CITY—The complete rout of the rebels with a loss of 700 killed, 1000 wounded and many taken prisoners in a Sunday battle at Cannon Del Carmen in Coahuila, was reported here today by a private wireless despatch from Monclova. The report has not been confirmed and the government has given out no information.

EAGLE PASS, Tex.—Not only Torreon, but the city of San Luis Potosi, capital of the state of that name, has been captured by constitutionalists, according to Lieut.-Col. Luis Horcasitas of the constitutionalist forces, who arrived in Piedras Negras early Sunday. It is also reported, but not verified, that the cities of Culiacan and Mazatlan in the state of Sinaloa have surrendered to the rebels.

EL PASO, Tex.—It is said here that the Constitutionalists under Villa will return to Juárez immediately and force an attack against that city for the incidental purpose of strengthening their claim for recognition by the United States with the Dixon incident as a basis for action.

## OHIO CONDUCTOR SUCCEEDS IN WEST

COLUMBUS GROVE, O.—Information received from Boise City, Idaho, tells of the appointment of N. R. Fox, formerly despatcher for the Lima-Toledo division of the Ohio Electric, in the general offices in Lima, to become superintendent of transportation of the Boise City and interurban traction lines.

## YACHT SAILS ON ARCTIC VOYAGE

SAN FRANCISCO—With a crew of 17 men, the new yacht Adventuress, in charge of John Borden of New York, sailed Sunday night for the Arctic.

Mr. Borden will go to Nome and from there he plans to explore Herschel Island and other localities.

### LONGER SCHOOL SESSIONS PLAN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The problem of how to handle the increasing number of high school pupils until the new high school building is erected will be met by the school board this fall by extending the session one hour, until 2:30 p. m. This plan has been adopted instead of having two sessions. The largest entering class on record will be enrolled in September. The schools will open Sept. 9, a week later than usual.

### FACTORY STAIRWAYS BLAMED

NEW YORK—All of the employees of the Binghamton Clothing Company's factory at Binghamton, N. Y., could have escaped from the flames that destroyed the building last week if the main stairway had been enclosed in a partition of fire-resisting material, according to the report of the investigator of the committee of safety just made public.

## COMMERCE TOUR PARTY WILL GO TO NANTASKET

### Delegates Home From South American Trip as Guests of Business Men to Communicate Ideas Gathered While Away

### SPEECHES IN PROGRAM

Members of the South American tour of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, after having traveled 16,000 miles and having been entertained in seven of the Latin-American countries, will be guests at a reception and dinner given at Nantasket Thursday afternoon and evening by business men of the city.

The tour delegates and others will go down on the 1:20 p. m. boat, so that the other members of the chamber may meet them during the afternoon.

At the exercises which will follow the dinner, to be given in the Villa Napoli, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., acting president of the chamber, will preside, and the speakers will include Col. Henry L. Kincaide, James Logan, former mayor of Worcester, and Thomas F. Anderson, members of the tour party.

In summing up the results of the trip and showing that the tour by the Chamber of Commerce delegates is but the entering wedge for a broader movement by New England for South American trade, an editorial in today's issue of the Chamber of Commerce News says it is "the general impression that the trade embassy of the chamber has accomplished the immediate object for which it came into being. Through it New England and Boston have been brought closer to the great republics of our sister continent than any other part of the United States has ever been brought.

"It is now up to the individual business interests of New England to profit by their efforts. The wealth of information and insight into South American commercial conditions secured by the party should be of great value to manufacturers whose product is such as is needed in South America, and they should be active in profiting by it. There are many things that South America has that we need, and closer relations will bring about that reciprocity of interest which is the life of trade between nations."

## R. I. CAVALRY OFF FOR CAMP

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first squadron of cavalry, Rhode Island national guard, left this city yesterday for an eight-day tour of duty in camp near Rock in the southeastern part of Massachusetts. The Rock Island troops are to form a part of a provisional regiment, together with troops from Massachuchusetts and Connecticut, and they are to receive training to conform as near to actual war conditions as is possible.

### CANAL LAND IS EXPROPRIATED

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—The Dominion government has expropriated over 200 acres of land in Grantham township for the first section of the new Welland canal, the contract for which has been let. The price to be paid for some of the land will run as high as $1000, while that for other will run considerably less. It is understood the average price will be $500 an acre.

## CONGRESS TO RECEIVE GLASS BILL IN ORIGINAL CONDITION

WASHINGTON—Congress is to amend the currency laws in the interest of the people, according to the plans of President Wilson. The Glass bill, now before the House currency committeeee, will be reported in its original condition. Probably it will be made a caucus measure thus insuring united Democratic support.

The attitude of the President when he saw the Washington correspondents today was one of confidence. He was plainly elated over the public discussion of the bill. And he has far from given up hopes of securing the unanimous recommendation of the majority members of the House comittee.

The President has considered with care the demands of the bankers regarding the bill. But he sees no reason to back down from his original position that the less the bankers themselves have to say regarding the administration of the law the better it will be for the country at large. And it is because of this fact that he has carefully sent for the insurgent members of the House currency committee and explained to them why he wents their support.

In talking on the situation, Mr. Glass said that he was confident there would be agreement among members of the committee.

"In another 10 days," he said, "we shall perhaps be able to report out the administration measure with some of its details altered, but none of its essentials changed. The President has not changed his attitude as to the necessity for currency legislation at this session nor altered his position with respect to he wants their support.

## CHARLES S. BIRD FILES PAPERS FOR GOVERNOR

### Entire State of the Progressive Party for State Election Submits Credentials With the Election Commissioners

### MR. STEVENS QUITS

Nomination papers of candidates on the Progressive state ticket in the state primaries were filed for certification at the office of the election commissioners on Summer street today as follows: For Governor, Charles S. Bird, three papers; Lieut.-Gov. Daniel Cosgrove, three papers; secretary of state, Russell A. Wood, two papers; attorney-general, H. H. Newton, two papers; auditor, Octave L. LaRiviere, two papers and treasurer, Warren R. Keith, four papers.

John H. Buckley of ward 24 filed his paper for Democratic representative in the House.

Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville, treasurer of the commonwealth, today formally announced that he will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

He says that while there has been a considerable demand among his political friends that he take the field, he believes that a close contest for the nomination would be harmful to the party.

It is understood at Republican state headquarters that many local Republican leaders who have been waiting for an announcement from Mr. Stevens will now aid in the circulation of nomination papers for Colonel Benton and give the latter their support for nomination.

The announcement of John N. Cole of Andover, formerly speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, that he favors Governor Foss as the Republican gubernatorial nominee has brought forth additional comments on this subject from Republicans throughout the state.

In indorsing Governor Foss in an editorial in his weekly paper, the Andover Townsmen, Mr. Cole says that many Republicans voted for Mr. Foss as the Democratic candidate for Governor and will support him if he returns to the Republican fold. He expresses the belief that it may be a good political move for the Republicans to nominate Mr. Foss for Governor this year.

David L. Parker of New Bedford, chairman of the Republican city committee, and member of the state committee, has declared in favor of Foss in the New Bedford Times, the management of which he has just taken over.

Reports from Northampton, Newburyport, North Adams and Everett indicate that among Republican leaders in these cities there is some disposition to regard the Foss candidacy favorably.

On the other hand, there is apparently strong opposition to the Foss Republican candidacy among the Republican leaders in most of the other cities. Republicans of prominence in Waltham, Gloucester, Brockton, Pittsfield, Fitchburg, Taunton, Worcester, Fall River, Lawrence and Woburn express themselves emphatically against a Republican nomination for the Democratic Governor. For the most part they say that they find little feeling among Republicans in their cities for such a nomination.

At gatherings of labor officials at union meetings in Boston yesterday it was proposed that Governor Foss be not invited to review the parade Labor day because of his relations with organized labor. It was proposed to invite Mayor Fitzgerald, the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the executive council.

## FIRST PARCEL POST PACKAGE A RELIC

WASHINGTON—Among the latest additions to the collection of historic relics in the National Museum, the silver loving cup commemorative of the opening of the parcel post system has been given a prominent place. It is in the first package to go through the mails under the new system and was mailed by Postmaster-General Hitchcock on the first day of the present year to Postmaster Morgan at New York city.

AMUSEMENTS

Gloucester & "North Shore"

Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St. Elevated Stairs, Boston, weather right, Week Days 10 a. m., 2 p. m.; leave Gloucester 2:15 p. m. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 a. m.; leave Gloucester at 3:15 p. m.

50 CENTS EACH WAY

E. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & G. S. S. Co.

PLYMOUTH

An Ideal All-Day Trip

Steamer Leaves Rowe's Wharf 10 A. M. Music.

NANTASKET

TODAY—All Attractions Now Open

FULL SERVICE

Last Boat to Boston, 10:45 P. M.

STEAMERS FROM ROWE'S WHARF

The John Wanamaker Store

Three "Days of Courtesy"

*Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, July 29, 30 and 31*

*Preliminary to the Opening of the*

August Sale of Furniture

Because August 1 comes on Friday, when so many people are going away over the week-end, we offer this year these three "Days of Courtesy" preliminary to the August Sale.

All stocks will be assembled on the Galleries, duly tagged and marked with the August price. Advance selections may be made, the transactions to date as of August 1.

*The Furniture*

1. Purchases of new merchandise for account of the August Sale now on hand and to arrive during August to the value of $319,000

2. Regular stocks now on hand in our showrooms and warerooms, all of which are included in the August Sale, to the value of ........ 602,000

Total in this New York Store alone ........ $921,000

3. Additional stocks of furniture in the Philadelphia Wanamaker Store, interchangeable at will with the New York stocks and always on call, including the special August purchases ........ $750,000

Making a grand total of ........ $1,671,000

This $1,671,000 of furniture, now owned and ordered for August, is the power behind the Wanamaker Sale that makes it beyond competition.

Volume—of business being done and of stocks on hand—means capacity and power to serve the people in the highest degree.

A trusteeship (like this store) to buy merchandise for a community depends upon satisfying the public in that community. This trusteeship would never have grown so large unless the public was being satisfied with what we sell.

If we ever fail to satisfy, the patronage will be withdrawn and the trusteeship will collapse.

*The Economies*

Reductions on the furniture as a whole will average a fourth; on at least $400,000 worth the average will be a third.

To those interested especially in our regular stocks, having perhaps in mind particular pieces of furniture they have seen on our floors, we give the further information that reductions on these regular pieces range from 10 per cent (on staples) to 50 per cent (on show pieces)—many pieces being marked just half.

*The Warranty*

All Wanamaker furniture, whether sold at reduced prices in the August Sale or at other times of the year at full prices, is warranted to give lasting satisfaction in the home.

We are constantly told by certain manufacturers that we are too careful in what we buy—that we could go nearer the danger line, sell cheaper grades of furniture, and thus largely increase our sales.

Such blandishments may catch other stores, as no doubt they do, but we are deaf, dumb and blind when they are made to us seriously.

*Personal Service*

Being one of the least busy months of the year, we are able in August to turn a great part of our organization over to the Furniture Sale, thus insuring personal service not possible at all times.

The salesmen are thoroughly schooled in the new goods, their qualities and prices and locations on the floor, and our warehousing and delivery conditions are at their maximum for efficiency.

*Deliveries*

Deliveries may be made in August or later, as desired.

To distant points the Wanamaker free delivery will be found to be liberal enough to cover all shipments of fair size.

*Conveniences*

The conveniences of opening monthly charge accounts are freely offered to all responsible parties, who will find this August Furniture Sale a good time to begin regular dealings with the store.

*Caution*

August Sales in many stores now are only a name.

So long as they continue in the Wanamaker Stores they will be what they always have been so far—a true economy occasion—or they will be discontinued.

We have always been on record for home trade. If your home store is holding a true August Sale of furniture—offers you trustworthy furniture at real economies—patronize it.

If it is a sale in name only we shall be glad to extend to you the advantages of this Wanamaker August Sale—in either of our two stores, New York or Philadelphia, whichever city it is most convenient for you to visit.

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

—Two Stores—

Each the Largest in Its City

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## PERGOLA FINE AS BREAKFAST ROOM

A delightful idea in summer is to have a pergola breakfast room, says the Philadelphia Times.

Have, if possible, a French window opening from the dining room on to the pergola to facilitate service, and if it be practicable to have a service window between the pergola and pantry—why, so much the better.

Over the pergola you will find wild grapes grow very luxuriantly when well started. The wistaria will, of course, be lovely, too, for although it takes a good while to start it is well worth waiting for. Some pink roses will be charming growing up around the posts.

Since the roof is open, a rug is not to be recommended, but wire or even wicker chairs stand wet weather well, and there are certain wooden ones that the joiner will recommend.

## CHARMEUSE SATIN IN OLD BLUE

*Fancy cutaway coat, with black vest*

THE cutaway coat is the undoubted favorite of the hour. This one is unusually smart, for it has a vestee that is most attractive, made of contrasting material. Since coats of the kind are made both with skirts to match and with different ones, it is a very useful, practical little garment.

As shown here, it is made from charmeuse satin in old blue with a vest of the same material in black, but it would be just as effective made from any seasonable material. Light weight serge is one of the standbys for the useful suit, and it would be pretty made of that material. It would be extremely handsome made of one of the cotton brocaded eponges with a skirt of the same material in plain. It would make up attractively in linen and, if something cooler is wanted, the vestee can be omitted.

College girls who are thinking ahead to the autumn outfit could find nothing better for the tailored suit. For the summer, the three-quarter sleeves are to be preferred, but, if the coat is being planned in advance, the long sleeves will be desirable. There are front, back and

under-arm pieces, but the band that finishes the lower edge is attached to the front and under-arm pieces and to the sides of the back.

For the medium size the coat will require 4 yards of material 27, 3 yards 36 or 2⅜ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard any width for the vest.

The pattern of the coat (7901) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## OUTLOOK FOR FALL FASHIONS

*Materials which promise to be popular*

THE continued vogue of silks through the summer is in a measure counterbalanced by the prospect that certain cotton fabrics will be worn very late in the fall, possibly even through the winter. Many of the heavy, rough-surfaced cottons are almost undistinguishable from their woolen prototypes, and certainly will be more inviting with the bracing days of autumn than they were in spring. Many of the sponge cloths, the cotton plushes and velvets, the hot-looking, dark ratines—all these may realize the predictions now freely hazarded of an all-the-year-round vogue, says a New York Times writer.

American buyers who have been dipping into the foreign silk markets have been ordering extensively of the metallic fabrics which were so successful last winter. This means that they anticipate a continuation of the gorgeous effects which made last season a notable one. Certainly there is every present indication that their judgment is not far wrong. Sashes of silver tissue are one of the most recent novelties and metallic embroideries are steadily multiplying.

Pearl embroidery has been one of the most striking features of the more elaborate costumes this summer. And while bugles and rhinestones have taken second place, that was perhaps only natural. Pearls are more appropriate to the simpler frocks. But the string of brilliants as an edging for short sleeves and the decolette corsage is decidedly in favor; and it is probable that as the season advances we shall see a revival, even an accentuated one, of the gorgeous, glittering effects of last winter.

But the newest products for evening are more likely to depend for effect on the magnificence of the actual material of the dress. We shall have superb brocades. That is certain. And since the combination of the two in the same costume is repugnant to the artistic sense, the beaded and bugled nets will find their days numbered.

As time goes on we are discovering that the spring did present us with at least one quite radical departure, and that the idea it involved is proving a very persistent one. This is the idea of the composite costume; that is to say, the costume which either is divided quite frankly between absolutely different materials or is worn with a contrasting coat or coatee.

The coatee has been the most picturesque note this summer, and will continue to lend charm to the autumn ensemble. Women are only just beginning to realize its charm as well as its practical usefulness, and it isn't likely that they will give it up after this mere taste. One does not need to be a prophet of unusual gifts to foresee that the little coats of silk, toile de jouy, and mousseline will find their successors in velvet and rich brocades. Meanwhile, these dainty casaquins, as the French call certain of the garments we include under the general name of coatee, are produced in charming variety.

Here is a hint for the woman with a sewing machine. A taffeta girdle seen recently with a costume of white charmeuse and lace was made in the following manner: Strips of the taffetas were sewed together in one of the openwork seams which are so universal this year. These seams were then cut carefully down the middle, and presto! there were the desired picot edges! The same thing can be done with other materials, also.

## HUCKLEBERRY PIES IN WINTER

*How to preserve the berries and watermelon rinds*

HUCKLEBERRY pies in January will be a welcome treat to any one and a change from mince and apple pies or the other desserts seen frequently on the winter dining table. Considering how easy it is to put up huckleberries for this purpose, it is surprising that it is not more frequently done.

There are two particularly good and tested ways of doing up huckleberries for next winter's pies. One is by covering the raw fruit with molasses, the other by cooking it a few moments with sugar.

If the molasses treatment is preferred, as being easier, only firm fruit can be used. The berries should be ripe, but not so ripe that they are soft enough for the skins to break. Unless they are perfectly firm the molasses will sink into them and impart its flavor to pies made from them. If, however, the right kind of berries is used they will seem like the fresh fruit of summer whenever some of them are taken from the molasses and washed in fresh, cold water for use in a pie. This, then, is another advantage in the molasses method aside from its being an easy way to preserve.

Some housekeepers add a cupful of vinegar to every quart of molasses. After the fruit is covered in this way the stone jars containing it are sealed up and set away in a very cool place. After winter sets in they can be unsealed and fruit taken from them from time to time as it is wanted. In preserving by the other method one does not have to be particular regarding fruit with unbroken skins. Any berries in good condition will do. The rule calls for a cupful of sugar to every quart of berries. Put them into a big preserving kettle and let them boil a few moments. Add just enough water to prevent burning. The juice from the berries will gradually be drawn out by the heat and form enough liquid to cover them when they are put into the jars. They are sealed when boiling hot in the usual way.

Watermelon rinds are as good in pickle making as cucumbers, and have an advantage over them in that they cost nothing. Nowadays a watermelon is served cut into small, attractively shaped pieces for the table, and not sent to it with the rind on, as formerly, so that one need have no fastidious scruples as to using the rind.

Peel from the rind every particle of its dark green coating and from the other side all the soft, pale-pink section that connected the rind with the edible part. This connecting tissue will be tough when cooked. The fine, pale green section of the rind is the only part of the melon to use in these pickles. It will remain crisp and firm like a cucumber when cooked.

Cover the rinds with brine, using one cupful of salt to a gallon of water. When they have stood 24 hours drain them, cover with vinegar, and to every quart of vinegar add three pounds of sugar, a tablespoonful of cassia buds, a teaspoonful of whole cloves and a few pieces of stick cinnamon.

Boil the rinds in this spiced vinegar until they are translucent and may be pierced with a fork. Then take them out and put them into jars. Pour the syrup over them and set them away in a cold place. It is a good plan to cook the rinds slowly, so that the syrup will not become thick and gluey before the rinds are tender.

The coarse watermelon rind can also be turned into a sweet preserve that strongly recalls the popular one prepared from citron melon. Prepare the rind as one would for pickles and soak it for 24 hours in a brine of the same strength. Then rinse the fruit thoroughly in clear cold water. Put it into a preserving kettle on the stove and cover with fresh water. Let the rinds boil until fairly tender, then pour off the water and rinse them again two or three times in clear cold water. This is done in order to remove all rankness of flavor. Cover them again with fresh water, either hot or cold, and allow to every quart and a half of rinds one quart of sugar, half a cupful of raisins and two small lemons. Let the rinds, the sugar and the lemons (sliced) boil in the water until it forms a rich syrup around the fruit and the rinds have become very tender. Then add the raisins, let the whole cook a few minutes longer, and seal hot.

## GARLIC, VEGETABLE OF POETS

*Chefs give delight by its use*

WHEREVER romance lives there do you find the vegetable of the poets. Whether it be that a French chef presides over your electric range or a mammy from New Orleans heaves her ponderous way among your saucepans, or a Hungarian concocts mysterious goulashes in your preserve kettle, all is one. You will smack your lips over their various outputs, but never, never are you conscious you are paying compliments to the one superlatively esthetic bit of "garden-sass."

In truth, you are apt to revile that little tidbit of nature's. In public you brand it with opprobious words, and when its presence is advertised by overzealous devotees you can scarcely conceal your distaste. And yet you have never dined with such complete pleasure as when your dinner has been brushed by the incomparable, the fleeting wing of Allium sativum. You deny that you ever knew the delicious thing? Hark, then! Hast ever eaten garlic? Aha! Now you know, writes Louise Rice in the Delineator.

Do not take my poor words as evidence, but test the matter for yourself. Buy the regulation Saturday roast of lamb. Rub it tenderly with fine salt, celery salt and black pepper which you have that moment ground. Next, with a very thin, pointed knife, stab the lamb in about 50 places. Now you take the garlic bulb in your hand and break out one of the "points," which you will peel of its silvery skin, and then slice into thin wafers. Press one of these deep into each gash and fill the remainder of the tiny hole with minced parsley and a wee bit of bacon. Tie a bunch of herbs—parsley, thyme, basil, chives, celery—into a flat bundle, so that it will be covered by the liquid of the roast, and lay it in the pan with the lamb. Squeeze the juice of a lemon over the meat, pour a tablespoonful of olive oil over it, add two cupfuls of hot water and roast, basting more frequently than usual.

Don't tell your family of the new guest, but watch them sniff the air and wander kitchenward. Say nothing as you carve the familiar viand, but wait for the ejaculations in which even the best regulated of families will spontaneously indulge. Then cut a juicy, tender morsel, sop it painstakingly in the gravy, and identify a long-lost friend. That, you will perceive, is the secret of the Paris dishes which would not come right, of the marvelous chicken a la creole, of the spaghetti Italienne—and of a hundred other things whose names you do not know.

Rub your salad bowl with a bruised bit of garlic; rub the platter on which you are about to lay the smoking steak; rub the flesh of the chicken which you are about to fry; put a tiny bit in your spaghetti; grate one grate over your fish, and hint it to your lamb broth. Once in a while, when the special guest arrives, make a pan of roasted oysters.

To begin with, the oysters should be medium sized and fresh as fresh. Detach them not from the half shell, but arrange them on a pan and decorate them with a pinch of minced parsley, a cube of tender celery, a little slice of green pepper, a red dot of tomato and a strip of bacon which you have laid away for five hours with a bruised point of garlic. Set the pan in the oven until the edges of the oysters curl, and the bacon sizzles. There exists not a man who can resist the blandishment of this combination, favored, tinted with the vegetable which is so truly poetical.

## PUT IN SODA

Would you like to know how to scrape potatoes easily? Put the potatoes to soak a little while with a small piece of common soda in the water.—New York Press.

## DRAWN WORK OF WEST INDIES

PERFOLADA drawn work is very much like filet drawn work; in fact, the foundation is exactly alike, consisting of drawing an equal number of threads in opposite directions, having the remaining threads bound so that a ground of equal spaces results.

In filet drawn work a design is worked back and forth in exactly the same manner as filet lace. In perfolada the design is put in with a herringbone stitch, which gives an open-work pattern on an open-work background.

Perfolada drawn work comes from the West Indies, where it is very extensively done.—Minneapolis Journal.

## CUP CUSTARDS

Here is a way to make nice cup custards, although you may have no way to bake them, writes a Los Angeles Express contributor: Into a good-sized bowl I break and beat well two eggs and two tablespoons sugar, gradually filling bowl with milk, adding nutmeg. I pour this into thin jelly tumblers and cover tight, setting these into a pan of warm water and letting them simmer 15 or 20 minutes. The water should come at least two thirds to top of glass. Try with a silver knife, being careful not to cook too long. Remove covers to cool.

## WHITE HANDBAG

White kid handbags, embroidered in colored cotton threads, are dainty accessories to the all white summer street frock, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The embroidery is done by machine, in a simple sort of chain stitch, but the designs developed are artistic and dainty. The colors used are usually dull—blue, brown, tan, green and rose, in soft, faded shades, are most used. The bags have strap handles of the white kid. Some of them are mounted in gilt, some in nickel.

## DESSERTS MADE OF COCOANUT

*Some dainties common and others unusual*

COCOANUT biscuit, a sort of little macaroon, is made either with dessicated or freshly grated cocoanut: Beat the whites of two eggs stiff, and then beat in a half a cupful of powdered sugar. Add two ounces of cocoanut and mix it in gently. Drop the mixture in spoonfuls on sheets of white paper and bake the biscuit in a cool oven for about half an hour. Moisten the paper a little to remove it from the cakes and let them cool before eating them.

Nearly every one likes cocoanut custard pie, says the New Orleans Picayune. Beat three eggs with half a cupful of granulated sugar and two cupfuls of milk. Then add a cupful of grated cocoanut and a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Line a pie pan with good paste, fill it with the custard, and bake the pie in a moderate oven until it is firm and brown. This sounds easy, but there is a knack in mixing and cooking the pie that some persons do not understand. It goes without saying that the crust must be flakey and tender.

Cocoanut pound cake is a substantial and at the same time delicate sweet. To make it cream a cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar. Add three cupfuls of flour sifted with two level spoonfuls of cream of tartar and half a teaspoonful of soda, and a cupful of milk. Then add the whites of six eggs, beaten stiffly and then a grated cocoanut. Bake in little cake tins. This amount will make 30 cakes, and the recipe can be halved for a smaller number.

For cocoanut cookies—and they are wonders of crispness and appetizing sweetness and nuttiness—cream four ounces of butter with a cupful of sugar. Add a tablespoonful of milk, half a cupful of grated cocoanut, a beaten egg, a teacupful of flour, and a teaspoonful of baking powder. If this amount of flour does not make a batter stiff enough to roll, add more flour, and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Roll thin, and cut with a cooky cutter. Sprinkle cookies with sugar and bake brown.

Cocoanut ice cream is unusual, probably because it is not well known, but it is delicious. To make it heat a pound of grated cocoanut in a pint of cream in which a pound of sugar is melted. When this mixture is cold, add three pints of cream or rich milk and freeze. This ice cream can be garnished with chopped nuts or with candied cherries when it is served.

A cocoanut pudding is a bit troublesome to make, but it is worth the trouble. Grate half a pound of cocoanut and boil it in a cupful of milk in a double boiler. While this is cooking, beat two ounces of butter and two tablespoonfuls of sugar until they are creamy; then add the yolks of six eggs, one at a time, and beat them as they are added. Pour this mixture into the cooked cocoanut. Add two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, and the whites of three eggs, whipped stiff and light and flavored with a pinch of salt. Pour the pudding into a buttered dish and bake it half an hour. Beat three more egg whites, add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar to them, and brown them, as a meringue, on the pudding.

A cocoanut sweet that is delicious to serve at dessert utilizes the milk of the cocoanut. When the milk is to be used, of course, the nut should be unusually fresh, as the slightest staleness gives the milk an unpleasant taste. To make this bonbon, grate a cocoanut, and put it, with its own milk, in a saucepan. Add the white of an egg, beaten stiff, and four cupfuls of sugar. Cook the mixture until it begins to sugar. Take it from the fire quickly, and add half a teaspoonful of extract of almond. Beat it until it is creamy, and then drop it, a spoonful at a time, on a sheet of waxed paper. A little of the grated cocoanut can be reserved in the beginning to sprinkle over the finished candies.

## COSTUMES AT BEACH RESORTS

*Fashions seen at Newport and Narragansett Pier*

THE girls and young matrons at Newport begin the day, as a rule, with tennis at the Casino followed by a dip in the ocean that laps the shores of fashionable Bailey's beach, writes a contributor to the New York Tribune. For tennis they wear the severely tailored white skirt and simple shirtwaist, and as they do not change this costume except for a bathing suit, it must be considered the typical beach costume of the Newport girl. But at Narraganett pier, across the bay, the girls, as well as the matrons, wear frilly, fluffy, thin frocks of crepe and muslin on the beach in the morning. Here the clothes parade is an important feature of the day's social programme. The more energetic members of the summer colony may bat the ball across the net on the tennis court in the early morning, but the average summer girl does not make her appearance until the bathing hour. Then in the most fetching of summer gowns, with a large hat swathed in veils and protected by one of the newest parasols, she trips along to the beach.

The summer girl at the other seashore resorts usually chooses one of these two styles of dressing. At the smaller, less conventional resorts she wears either the shirtwaist and skirt or a simple linen frock; at the more formal places, where the social life is a replica of that in town during the winter, she prefers generally a more dressy frock of cotton crepe, lawn, organdy or one of the thin summery stuffs. A certain simplicity of style distinguishes these gowns from the afternoon costumes fashioned from the same materials.

For practical reasons the white costume is the most satisfactory for the beach, as the sun cannot fade it. It is certainly discouraging to spend time and money on a colored frock and have the sun fade it in streaks the first or second time it is worn. And a parasol is really a very slight protection on the beach; it may shield the face, but the sun has plenty of opportunities to ruin the frock. Salt air, also, affects certain aniline dyes, especially those used in the cheaper grades of cotton goods, so that the sun cannot be blamed for all the damage wrought on colored costumes at the beach.

The objection that white soils quickly is not very forceful in the case of the white beach costume, for sand is such "clean dirt" that a white gown can be worn many times before it must make a visit to the tub. If the laundry bill looms up threateningly, however, there are the natural shades of linen, the soft tans, etc., which the sun likewise does not fade.

There is a certain monotony to the picture presented by a beach dotted over with all-white costumes which is relieved this summer by the introduction of a liberal amount of color. The sun can do little damage to a sash of brilliant green or red, and even if it does fade it is a comparatively simple matter to replace it. The stockings and the ribbon on the hat may continue the color scheme.

Years ago linen was the standby for the beach costume, and nine out of 10 women appeared in a suit or dress of linen, the more practical in natural colored linen. Linen is still popular, and the newer weaves are softer and more amenable than those sold in the past, yet even the new linens will wrinkle. And how can one sit on the beach for any length of time without getting some wrinkles in a skirt? In cotton ratine or eponge these wrinkles will shake out quickly; hence one of the reasons for the increasing popularity of cotton eponge. This is an ideal beach fabric; nothing seems to injure it, and even the colored eponge does not fade as quickly as the colored linens. The broche eponge, with raised tan or pink or blue figures against a white background, can be used with success for the jaunty bolero jacket to complete a dress or skirt of plain eponge.

## HOME HELPS

A pinch of soda added to a berry pie before the upper crust is put on will keep it from running over.

* * *

A few minced dates added to fudge as it comes from the stove will make a novel and dainty confection.

* * *

When frying mush it improves the crispness if the mush is dipped in white of an egg before frying.

* * *

A bit of camphor in a small cup, placed over an alcohol lamp which has its flame turned very low, will always put mosquitoes to flight.

* * *

When you undo a parcel fold the paper and tie the string around it—there will always be a string to fit a bundle without looking for one.—St. Louis Republic

## EFFICIENCY IN A HOUSEHOLD

*It comes through knowledge and system*

ONE of the main requisites for the smooth operation of any business is the efficiency of those who direct its routine, declares a writer for the Pictorial Review. When it is understood that the mistress knows how to perform the various domestic tasks herself, she will receive better service from her maids, for they will have greater respect for her.

The woman who does her own work is in the large majority, and too often she does not know how to plan her day so that she may secure some degree of comfort and time for recreation. She seems to think that because she is always working she is a subject for commiseration, whereas, if the truth were known, the fault lies largely at her own door. She probably does not systematize, but rushes from one thing to another without due regard to sequence of duties or even to their relative importance. She will, for example, go from one end of the house to the other to get something she may need, and neglect to make the one trip serve two purposes by taking with her whatever may be waiting to go to that part of the house. Again, instead of sitting down quietly and making a list of the things needed from the store, she will perhaps have to take two or three journeys herself or have the delivery boy make two or three trips, where one would serve. Often, too, confusion is caused by crowding the entire week's work into one or two days, instead of letting each day take care of its allotted share. Even more frequently much time is wasted in the early hours of the morning doing little things which might properly be left to fill in the odd moments between the more important tasks.

It is the duty of every housekeeper so to arrange her household affairs that she may be able to devote some definite period, however small, each day to the broadening of her intellect.

Aside from the ways already mentioned of doing this, she should take advantage of all such labor saving utensils and appliances as she can conscientiously afford, looking upon them not as luxuries but as a necessary equipment for her business. These things cannot, of course, all be bought at once; but little by little they can be accumulated, and once purchased are a part of the housekeeper's stock in trade.

Many of the labor savers are almost infinitesimal in cost, while others demand considerable initial expenditure; but the cheaper ones often do more than their share in saving work. Take, for example, the rug holders which cost only 10 cents a set and which prevent a rug being moved out of place, holding it taut and secure even while being swept. Broom clamps keep the broom in good condition and, by holding the straws compactly together, render sweeping easier. They cost the same sum, while a handy contrivance made of rubber and zinc for putting over the sink drain, so that the sink can be made to hold water, aids the housewife by making the dishwashing easier and is certainly worth much more than the 20 cents paid for it.

The modern woman is relieved of many of the problems and burdens which confronted her foremothers, leaving her free to avail herself of the many privileges of this twentieth century. She is failing in her duty to herself, her family and those whose lives she influences if she does not adapt herself to existing conditions and take advantage of the many opportunities open to her.

## TRIED RECIPES

**PILGRIM SOUP**

CHOP one can corn, add two cups chicken stock and boil 15 minutes; then rub through a sieve. Scald two cups milk with one slice of onion; remove the onion and add the milk to the corn. Melt one and a half tablespoons butter, add one and a half tablespoons flour and pour on the hot mixture gradually, while stirring constantly. Season with salt and pepper. Serve in each portion five grains of popped corn.

**HOCK-HOCK**

Take one pound lean pork and after cooking mince it finely and mix it with half a pound breadcrumbs, the grated rind of half a lemon, one teaspoon mixed herbs and salt and pepper to taste. Mix all together with an egg. Press into a mold or basin to make a good shape, then turn out carefully on a baking tin, place some small pieces of dripping on the shape and around it to baste with. Cook one hour and serve with brown gravy. Potatoes can be baked in the tin and veal substituted for the pork if desired.

**PINEAPPLE CAKE**

Cream three tablespoons butter; add one cup sugar slowly, one egg and two egg yolks. Beat with an egg beater two minutes, add half a cup milk and one and three quarters cups flour sifted with two and one half teaspoons baking powder. Use the egg beater instead of the spoon for mixing the cake. For the filling, beat half a pint cream until thick; add half a cup chopped pineapple and powdered sugar to sweeten. Canned pineapple may be used.

**THIN BISCUIT**

One pint flour, one egg, one spoonful lard, a little salt. Make up with sweet milk into a moderately stiff dough. Roll out quite thin and cut with a biscuit cutter. Then take each one and roll out as thin as possible. Stick all over with a fork and bake a light brown. These are the genuine old southern "thin biscuits."

**APPLE KETCHUP**

Wipe, quarter, pare and core 12 sour apples. Put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, bring to the boiling point and let simmer until soft, when nearly all the water should be evaporated; then rub through a sieve. To each quart of apple pulp add the following; Mix one cup sugar, one teaspoon pepper, one of clove, one of mustard, two of cinnamon and one tablespoon salt; then add two grated onions and two cups cider vinegar. Bring the apple pulp, to which the mixture has been added, to the boiling point and let simmer one hour. Bottle, cork and seal while hot.—San Francisco Call.

SUMMER

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

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# Mexico, Tariff, Nicaragua and Currency Figure in Congress

WASHINGTON— The administration will announce no policy as to Mexico until after President Wilson has had an opportunity today to go into the details of the situation with Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador to that country. All last week the press was carrying statements indicating that various questions of policy had been decided, or were the same as decided. There is not the slightest warrant for talk of that kind. This statement is made on the highest authority.

The President understands thoroughly that the Mexican situation is grave, and that the responsibilities of the United States are heavy and cannot be evaded. He is ready to adopt any course that will bring peace to that country, but so far he does not know what that course ought to be, hence he is seeking for information. When his knowledge is complete it will be a simple thing comparatively to decide upon his action. Whatever he does will be done promptly.

Meanwhile there has been some informal talk about mediation, and so there has been of stopping the shipment of arms to Huerta and to all the other factions. Likewise there has been some consideration of the idea of permitting all factions to buy arms in the United States and take them into Mexico at their own risk, and of asking one or more of the stronger governments of South America to join the United States in negotiations looking toward mediation.

But it is to be remembered that all these things have ended in talk, and have been considered in an informal way purely. The President has talked about all of them, with members of his cabinet, with members of the two Houses of Congress, with some of his callers, but that is all. Nothing has been done in any of the several directions indicated, nor in any other direction, and there will be nothing done until the President feels that he has got at the bottom of the situation and understands all the important facts. And even after he shall have arrived at this thorough understanding, he will not act, unless it should be made to appear that action is in the interest of better things for Mexico.

It is premature, therefore, to say that he will send Secretary Bryan to Mexico to offer mediation. This may be the course decided upon later, but there is no ground absolutely for saying at this time that it is more in favor than any one of half a dozen possible lines of action. The most that can be said is that the President is not declining to consider any advice for the settlement of the Mexican difficulties. He is listening to everybody who has a plan, but he feels that he cannot make a decision until he has been brought into touch with the facts. Ambassador Wilson will be helpful in this respect, and the task will probably be completed satisfactorily when the President shall have had an opportunity to discuss the case with him and then check up anew the pros and cons of the situation.

The President wants to know what is right before going ahead. He believes that if he is careful to act with deliberation, and then only after a full acquaintance with all available facts, he will have public opinion in the United States behind him. Party lines are not figuring in the discussions of Mexico in this city.

## Nicaraguan Arrangement

The announcement of Secretary Bryan of an arrangement with Nicaragua which is tantamount to the establishment by the United States of a protectorate over that country, must be considered with reference to possible developments in Mexico. That is the opinion of public men in this city. Undeniably the Monroe doctrine had been made something of an issue by the Mexican developments, and therefore it is held to be desirable, through the medium of a new agreement with Nicaragua, to reaffirm the doctrine of non-European interference in Central and South American affairs. To do this, it is asserted, would be to strengthen the hands of the United States in dealing with the Mexican disturbance.

Shortly after his inauguration President Wilson, in a public declaration, announced his inability to support the "dollar diplomacy" policy of the Taft administration, but the present policy as to Nicaragua—a policy which the administration stands ready to adopt as to any of the other Central America states—is said here to go to lengths never dreamed by Secretary Knox. The nub of the Knox policy was that inasmuch as the United States, in any situation affecting the stability of Central and South American governments, guarantees those governments against territorial acquisitions of European powers, it must be in a position to insure financial support for them.

It would, for instance, be illogical for the United States to force those governments into the European money market for their loans while destroying by a fundamental doctrine the value of the securities. The recent announcement as to Nicaragua recognizes the justness of the position taken by Secretary Knox, and goes to the further lengths of proposing a relation between that country and the United States similar to that which we sustain to Cuba.

It is pointed out further that there is no analogy between our treatment of Cuba and our proposed treatment of Nicaragua. We took Cuba from Spain and aided it to establish an independent form of government. Nicaragua, however, has long been a free state. We have not been called upon to free its people from the oppressive rule of another nation, nor to aid it in the preservation of republican institutions.

President Wilson is being complimented for making prominent the fact that it is from Nicaragua that the request for this closer cooperation with the United States comes, and it is noteworthy, as is the case in the Mexican situation, that there is no partizan politics mixed up with the consideration of the question. The large majority of members of the Senate seem to agree with the administration that the proposed Nicaraguan step is wise. The ratification of the treaty is expected confidently to come prior to the adjournment of the present session.

Obviously, it is pointed out, the provisions of the Platt amendment will work as well in Nicaragua as in Cuba. The first cause of revolution in Latin American countries always is found in a desire to get hold of the public revenues. The faction that could control the customs houses could control the country, and could borrow money abroad at ruinous rates of interest. Thus huge debts have been piled up by some of these countries, resulting in friction with the European creditor nations, to the embarrassment of the United States.

Santo Domingo was extricated from a difficulty of that kind by President Roosevelt. Cuba would certainly have rushed into debt but for the Platt amendment. Nicaragua, nearby, has seen the prosperity and stability of Cuba under American protection, and its leading statesmen have come to realize that if it can be prevented from contracting debts without first obtaining United States consent revolutions there will end.

So much for the Nicaraguan argument in favor of the proposed treaty, which clearly carries the idea that if this proposed policy is good for that country, it will be good for the remainder of Central America. President Wilson disclaims any purpose, in favoring the treaty, to forecast his policy as to the remainder of that isthmus, or as to Mexico.

It is realized here that it is much easier to inaugurate such a policy than to limit or define it. Mr. Wilson will not always be president, nor Mr. Bryan secretary of state, but the extension of the Monroe doctrine which they have in contemplation will be binding on their successors; hence the need for deliberation, and for having the Nicaraguan question come up on the initiative of that country, and apparently without any thought of what is going on in Mexico.

Such a policy, it is generally admitted here, will necessitate the abandonment by the Democrats of their opposition, continuous for the past two years, to navy expansion. If we are to assume large responsibilities to the south of us we must have a larger naval establishment, and ultimately we shall need all the battleships that Congress can be induced to provide for.

Not the least interesting phase of this Nicaraguan proposal is the fact that it is being advocated by W. J. Bryan, the leader of anti-imperialistic thought in this country, who made a presidential campaign (in 1900) on that issue.

## Tariff Debate On

The tariff bill reached the amendment stage in the Senate last week after three days of general debate, breaking all records for tariff legislation in the American Congress in this respect. This does not mean that the regulation set speeches will not be made, but it does mean that the bill will reach a vote probably somewhat earlier than had been expected.

There is just a chance that the debate may end by the middle of August, and certainly it will not run far beyond that time. The promptness with which the question is being taken up in the Senate reflects the very general desire of the country to have the problem over and out of the way at the earliest possible moment, so that business may have an early opportunity to adjust itself to the new rates. The Republicans had planned originally a heavy campaign of debate, but yielded when they had became satisfied that debate would not interfere with the ultimate passage of the bill, and would perhaps embarrass many American business men.

Thus the Senate tariff debate has had a virtual collapse. For several years the voters have been anxious to experiment with lower duties. The Republicans, in 1909, had an opportunity to make these duties, but did not, and the country then turned to the Democrats.

It is being observed that the country is taking very little interest in the Senate debate, on either side, and that this interest in the Senate itself is not very keen. The most of the seats are vacant, and at times the speakers are talking to a handful of members. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts has had one of the largest audiences thus far, no doubt due to the fact that as a business man of wide experience he approached the subject from the practical and not from the theoretical standpoint.

## Mulhall Lobby

Interest in the Mulhall disclosures is waning perceptibly, both in this city and over the country. The committee room where the hearing is being held is no longer crowded. The reason, at least in large part, is to be found in the fact that Mr. Mulhall has on several occasions withdrawn the charges made by him against public men. This is especially the case as to Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, Speaker Clark and former Representative James E. Watson of Indiana. The question that people are now asking is, if what he originally said so positively regarding these three men is untrue, how much is true that he is saying about other men?

There is a growing belief here that the most damaging things in the Mulhall letters, speaking broadly, were thrown in without warrant, in order to give his employers the impression that he was on intimate terms with the public men of the nation, and therefore a proper person to remain in the charge of the lobby work of the N. A. M.

As this impression gains ground the general importance of the Mulhall testimony diminishes. Enough will remain, however, to bring about legislation on the subject of lobbying, beyond which it now seems likely that the investigation is not to have great importance, unless something should be brought out.

Senator Owen's poll of the Senate, showing a large majority of members unopposed to currency legislation at the present session, is being taken by the administration to mean that there is a possibility of legislation at this session. This feeling has had something to do with the speeding up process so far as the tariff debate is concerned. Republicans, and also Democrats, who had been opposed to legislation now, had expected to protract the tariff debate, and in this way defeat the President's wishes; but public sentiment, and the fact that the President remained in full control of the situation, and was bound ultimately to have his way, have combined to alter the debate program.

There remains some friction in the House committee, which is now considering the bill, but this can be removed whenever the proper time comes by the President or Secretary Bryan. As a fact, however, this friction is not nearly so great as the public has been led to believe. There are three groups of Democrats in the committee—those who favor the bill as it stands, those who favor it with certain amendments, and those, the ultra radicals, who oppose it on principle. There will in the end be a combination between the first two factions, the result of amendments which will be made to the bill, and then the majority thus formed will make a favorable report to the House, or a House caucus, leaving the radicals to bring in a minority report.

The President has not been disturbed by reports of committee friction. He has, during the past week, advised with Representatives Henry of Texas and Wingo of Arkansas, two of the committee radicals, and been told that the situation is not so acute as has been represented. He is, therefore, undisturbed and confident that the bill can be reported at any time when he says the word.

Opposition to legislation at the present session has been disappearing gradually over the country, as it also seems to have been disappearing in Congress. The New York Times, which for years has been one of the mouthpieces of the conservative financial interests of Wall street, in a leading editorial a few days ago, used this language, which, considering its source, is significant:

"The changes in the banking and currency bill by the Glass committee are so important and so sound and well-advised from the point of view of safe banking as to encourage the hope that by still other amendments the measure may be revised into an acceptable form in time for enactment during the present session of Congress."

The acquiescence of Wall street will remove the last source of serious opposition to legislation at the present session.

# CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY ON IN 3D MAINE DISTRICT

PORTLAND, Me.—Primaries for the nomination of a Republican and a Democratic candidate for Congress are held today in the third congressional district. The district is the northerly one of the state and includes Augusta. It is normally strongly Republican, and has been represented by a Republican in Congress.

The presence of a Progressive in the election of last fall did not prevent Republican success. The Progressives have nominated Edward M. Lawrence of Lubec.

For the Republican nomination in today's primaries the candidates are John A. Peters and Roy C. Haines, both of Ellsworth. Mr. Peters is at present the speaker of the House of Representatives in the state Legislature and has been given the party committee's indorsement. Mr. Haines was the private secretary of Congressman Goodwin.

He has appealed for the support of the young men of the party.

On the Democratic side the contest is between Samuel W. Gould of Skowegan and William R. Pattangall, the mayor of Waterville.

W. R. PATTANGALL
Mayor of Waterville and one of Democratic candidates

ROY C. HAINES
One of Republican candidates

# HOWARD ELLIOTT PREPARES TO ASSUME CONTROL SOON OF NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

Howard Elliott, who in the future is to direct the work of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system, is on his way today to New York from his summer home at Dublin, N. H. Tomorrow he is to meet the directors for a conference on the affairs of the system. This announcement follows that of one of the directors of the road that J. H. Hustis of Newton, vice-president of the Boston & Albany road, will succeed Mr. Elliott as president of the New Haven when Mr. Elliott becomes chairman of the board of directors.

In that position Mr. Elliott will be supervising chairman of the entire system, but will not hold the presidency of any of the roads.

Each will have its own president. The date upon which Mr. Elliott will assume the chairmanship of the executive committee is announced as Nov. 1, by which time the directors and stockholders will have assembled at a meeting to be held during the latter part of October and changed the by-laws in order to establish the several new executive positions in the system, as recommended in the new scheme of administration.

Other changes in the New Haven organization are expected. Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes is mentioned now as the possible head of the New Haven steamship lines, although New York financial interests are said to be after his services and he may sever his connection with the New Haven altogether. Lucius S. Storrs of Springfield is the choice of some of the directors for the presidency of the trolley systems. Such an arrangement would divide the New Haven into three natural divisions, rail, steamship and trolley.

Despatches from Dublin, N. H., where Mr. Elliott spent yesterday with his family, quote him as saying: "The right of the people to know what their railroads are doing and how they are doing it is the one all-important fact which transportation officials must appreciate nowadays."

Speaking of Mr. Hustis last night, he is quoted as saying: "Nothing has yet been settled, as far as I am concerned, regarding the reorganization with reference either to plans or officials. I am going to New York tomorrow, and Tuesday I shall be in conference with the railroad directors. At that meeting some matters will be settled.

"There will have to be a number of conferences and later I will have to go to St. Paul and finish the Northern Pacific work. Therefore you see it will take some time before I can take up the reins in Boston.

"What I am anxious to do is to get in touch with the customers and employees of the road and those whom I hope to make customers at the earliest possible moment and in the most natural way.

"I want to say now in referring to the Boston & Maine situation with which Mr. McDonald is struggling that he is going to win out. It is going to take time and money, but he is ready.

"Real personal attention to the public of the kind which I have in thought and which I regard as absolutely necessary cannot be given by proxy. That is why I am anxious for the plan by which the various divisions will have their own officials and their own boards of directors. Mr. Mellen was a very wonderful man, but he attempted to cover so much that he would not get close enough to the people.

"I am very anxious to impress on all men in the system that they need not worry as to the future. No man who is doing his work will be removed. My hopes for the future are built on the men, you see.

# ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. C. W. Otwell, corps of engineers, to Camp Perry to act as observer, July 27, to Aug. 3.

Capt. R. Furnival, coast artillery corps, to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Capt. C. L. Fisher, coast artillery corps, is transferred from the ninety-sixth to seventh company.

Second Lieut. F. K. Ross, sixth cavalry, to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.; thence to Ft. Riley, Kan.

First Lieut. E. C. Burk, first infantry, detailed assistant to quartermaster, Camp Perry matches, from Aug. 15 to Sept. 9.

First Lieut. A. G. Gillespie, coast artillery corps, assume charge of torpedo depot at Ft. Totten, N. Y., during absence of Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner.

Order July 11 appointing a board to meet at Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 1, for examination for promotion to second lieutenant in the coast artillery corps, is amended to direct board to meet Aug. 15.

Following-named officers of the coast artillery corps will take station at Ft. Warren, Mass.: Col. F. Marsh, Capts. W. Ralston and C. G. Bunker and First Lieut. W. C. Koenig.

Capt. H. C. Kelton, coast artillery corps, transferred from seventh to ninety-sixth company.

Orders June 7, assigning Maj. J. F. Brady, coast artillery corps, to command Ft. Warren, Mass., amended to assign him to command Ft. Banks, Mass.

Leaves of absence: Maj. J. F. Brady, coast artillery corps, 14 days; Maj. J. R. Metcalfe, medical corps, two months; Chaplain S. J. Smith, coast artillery corps, two months; First Lieut. H. H. Broadhurst, eighth cavalry, extended one month.

### Navy Orders

Lieut. F. H. Roberts, detached from the Mayrant, to connection with fitting out of the Duncan and on board when commissioned.

Ensign J. J. Saxer, detached the Kentucky, to the Mayrant.

Ensign F. G. Reinicke, detached the Virginia, to the Galveston.

Ensign Luther Welsh, detached bureau of ordnance, to the Virginia.

Machinist Frank Smith, to inspector of coal, Baltimore.

Following officers have been commissioned as indicated:

Commanders E. R. Pollock, from July 1; C. Wells, from July 1; Lieut-Commander R. T. Menner, from June 15; Lieuts. (junior grade) P. L. Holland, R. C. Saufley, J. L. Kauffman, H. E. Knauss, L. P. Warren, E. E. Wilson, H. F. D. Davis, R. K. Turner, W. W. Wilson, A. H. Douglass, J. S. Lowell, P. H. Bastedo, F. R. Berg, R. G. Thomas, R. R. M. Emmet, J. G. Stevens and A. M. Steckel, all from June 6; Assistant Surgeon F. C. Clark, medical reserve corps, from June 30.

### Movements of Vessels

The Bagley is at Annapolis.

The Mayflower is at Washington.

The South Dakota is at San Pedro.

The Neptune is at Veracruz.

The Monaghan, Wyoming, Arkansas, Utah, North Dakota, Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia, Rhode Island, Ohio, Idaho, Kansas, San Francisco, Jenkins, Beale, Jarvis, Jouett, Ammen, Patterson, Roe, McCall, Drayton, Paulding, Trippe, Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, are at Newport, R. I.

The Denver has left Topolobampo for Corinto.

The Des Moines has left New York city for Brunswick, Ga.

The Illinois has left Cadiz for Gibraltar.

The Cincinnati has left Siakwan for Kiukiang.

# BIDER MAKES HIS SECOND FLIGHT OVER THE ALPS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Bider who quite recently flew the Alps across Jungfrau range from Bern to Milan, flew on Saturday from Milan to Basel over St. Gothard range. Passing by Monte Generoso and so across Lugano he came to San Salvatore. The mist immediately round Airolo in St. Gothard was too dense so his course was altered to the Lukminer pass, where the range was crossed. Bider descended at Liestal for petrol and then continued his flight direct to Basel.

### J. W. BAILEY IN TEXAS RACE

AUSTIN, Tex.—It is stated by persons close to former Senator Joseph W. Bailey, that he will announce his candidacy for Governor in a public speech which he will make at Pilot Point Aug. 6.

# MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

### WORTHINESS

Some are liked for what they are
And some for what do:
I'd like men to regard me for
Both reasons, wouldn't you?

### PREFERRED

It's nice to own an air ship,
Yet I'd rather own, ah, me!—
And wouldn't you?—an heirship to
A nice, sung fortune—see?

### SAFE HARBOR

"I understand that Quilkins, whose poems have been so severely criticized as they have appeared in the papers and magazines, is going to put them into a book."

"Yes, I presume he feels that he must get the poor things under cover."

That the great country lying along the northern boundary of the United States is gaining in wealth and population by leaps and bounds is so apparent to all that one is moved to ask: "Can-a-day pass without the fact becoming more obvious to all the world?"

### DEFINED

Teacher—What is meant by the term "middle class"?

Pupil—It means the folks that live on the second floor of the three-story flat-houses.

### OBSERVATIONS

"Do you think there is anything in the theory that a man's name is likely to influence him in his choice of occupation?"

"Nothing at all. If there were anything to it Shakespeare might have been a soldier, Word's-worth a dictionary maker, Coke, Blackstone and Littleton fuel dealers instead of lawmakers, and Hogg and Lamb and Bacon would have been marketmen instead of poets and essayists."

### PASSING

"What is becoming of the golf stockings that men used to wear on the links; the ones that turned down from the top?"

"Oh, they are being turned down altogether, in these later days."

### WICHITA COMMISSION ATTACKED

WICHITA, Kan.—Petitions calling for a special election to do away with the commission government in this city have been prepared and will be circulated this summer by partizans wishing a return to a mayor and council. The commission has governed here for four years.

# LATIN AMERICA CALLED EAGER FOR U. S. BANKS

## Agent for Boston Financial House Who Made Recent Trip Says Establishment Would Mean Trade

### START COMPETITION

South Americans are eager that American banking houses be established in their principal cities, according to Frank H. Bowers, special agent of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and a member of the South American tour of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Although he knows of no Boston institution that is likely to establish a bank in Latin America yet Mr. Bowers says there is a good opportunity there for some interest to step in. He says that it would be in the nature of a philanthropy at first but he sees no reason why an American bank should not be making as much as any of the other institutions there some of which are producing 20 per cent. in a few years.

Small banks would be of no use in the opinion of Mr. Bowers, as the South Americans could not be expected to place their confidence in any house that did not have a large capitalization or that was not supported by a large and well known institution in this country.

"The establishment of American banks would tend to increase trade, they would raise the rank of the American dollar and trade in general to a much higher level and make American business there much easier in the way of exchange rates," said Mr. Bowers. "There would also be a considerable amount of competition from the foreign banks, coming mostly from the German and Italian institutions.

"There are several large government banks, particularly in Argentine and Brazil. If American banks were established the American dollar would be quoted at much higher figures than it now is and the foreign houses would not show so much indifference in the matter of exchange rates and drafts. Call rates in South America are much higher than they are here, ranging from 8 to 10 per cent."

### TWO POSTOFFICES DISCONTINUED

WASHINGTON—The postoffices at Brown and Burkplace, La., have been ordered discontinued Oct. 31.

# WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### PATRIOTISM WON

"I like this pattern well enough," said the customer who had dropped in to look at some ribbons, "but I'm afraid the colors will run."

"Run, ma'am!" indignantly answered the salesman. "Red, white and blue? They never run!"

Whereupon the woman with the tiny American flag pinned to the lapel of her jacket rose patriotically to the occasion and bought 45 yards.—Los Angeles Tribune.

### TIP DEFINED

A tip is diagnosed by a witty Scottish writer as a small sum of money you give to somebody because you're afraid he won't like not being paid for something you haven't asked him to do.—Toronto Globe.

### CASH DIFFERENCE

Willie—Paw, what is the difference between genius and talent?

Paw—Talent gets paid every Saturday, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### HE KNEW JONES

Smith: "See Jones over there laughing so heartily? Somebody must have told him a funny story."

Brown: "More likely Jones told it himself."—London Opinion.

### SURPRISED THE GUIDE

The lady visitor from out of town was being conducted round a famous cathedral by a guide.

"Ah, yes, Gothic, is it not?" she murmured with admiration.

The guide regarded her with pity mixed with horror. "Certainly not, madam," he replied. "Episcopalian."—New York World.

### VACATION JOY

A beach by ocean breezes swept,
Where sea gulls fly,
Is better than the ribbon dept.,
In mid-July.
—Washington Herald

### INTO THE LIGHT

Matching the bird
In its wonderful flight
Out of the wilderness
Into the light
Where Morning walks softly
In sandals heaven-bright.
—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

### NO PLACE FOR POETS

"Didn't Oliver Goldsmith once live here?" asked the tourist.

"I don't remember the name," said the janitor. "Who was the gent?"

"He was a poet."

"Then it's hardly likely that he ever lived here, sir. We always demand the rent in advance."—Kansas City Journal.

Filene's

Paris Is Enthusiastic Over SILK SWEATERS

Comes the latest fashion news and with it splendid examples of the silk sweaters that are to be seen at the smart continental beaches—only one of a kind. $20 to $50.

The new double-faced Shetland sweaters in delicate colors and white. Short jacket styles, $7.50. Long Shetland sweaters, $10 to $15.

Coat Sweaters in mannish styles in gray, brown, red or white, $3.95 to $10.

"Heathdown" Sports Coats in Norfolk or English coat style, $10 and $12.50. Heathdown Coats and Skirts, $25 and $27.50. Exclusive to Filene's.

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those opinions which it is believed should be held by all clear thinking men and by accepting for publication that advertising which is not only legitimate but is fair and direct in its spirit as well as in its wording

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of the present day exponents of a type of journalism which is representative of the best. The Monitor is successfully endeavoring to become great enough and broad enough in its scope to embrace all those features which by common consent of believers in journalism of the highest type a daily newspaper should embrace to be universal in appeal to all English-speaking and reading people

¶ This requires that all triviality and partizanship, all sectional and local interests shall be submerged and a world-view taken on all subjects.

¶ Its editorial expression must similarly be free from cant and rumor, from alarm and misrepresentation to exert the good influence, to have weight and to command the attention the newspaper expression of the Monitor is desired to have.

¶ Every advertiser receiving publicity through its columns receives the fairest treatment, not alone from the paper, but, by virtue of the paper's advertising censorship, from those advertisers who like himself, buy space in which to tell of their offerings to a class of readers whose purposeful interest in this advertising is evidenced by the continued use of the Monitor as a result-producing medium by advertisers, many of whom have used its columns since the inception of the paper.

¶ With confidence in the sincerity and high quality of the Monitor, its readers may believe the Monitor not for its news and editorial value alone, but for the business information as embodied in the advertising it publishes. By regularly following its advertised offerings those who direct the daily expenditure for every-day needs may become expert in buying and satisfied customers of merchants who give just measure and fair treatment.

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**FOUR EDITIONS**
**EACH WEEKDAY**

# PILGRIMS FINISH WALK TO LONDON DEMANDING VOTE

## Women's Columns From All Over England Assemble in Park and at Call of Bugle Pass Non-Militant Protest

## MILITANTS AGITATING

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The columns of the great suffragist pilgrimage which for six weeks have been converging on London met on Saturday in a monster demonstration in Hyde Park.

Long before the processions reached the ground, the streets were lined with sightseers and the demonstration is admitted to have been the largest of its kind ever seen. The enormous throng of men and women which choked the area of the park was as one speaker declared, adequate answer to Mr. Asquith's recent assertion that he could find no evidence of a real demand for woman's suffrage.

One of the most remarkable phases of the demonstration was the extraordinary change in the attitude of the crowd which had exchanged horseplay for respect. From first to last there was indeed no sign of anything but respect for the demonstration.

Nineteen platforms were arranged in a great circle and from these for an hour the cause of woman's suffrage was appealed for by some dozens of speakers with earnestness and eloquence.

At 6 o'clock a bugle call announced the putting of the resolution which was carried amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

On Sunday a militant meeting was held in Trafalgar square. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, whose license had expired, and who ought to have returned to Holloway, reached the meeting in disguise, and to the surprise of the police suddenly appeared on the plinth of Nelson's column and addressed the crowd.

It was evident that the whole proceedings had been well organized for at the close of her speech she jumped from the plinth to the ground and was at once surrounded by a number of men suffragists, who rushed her through the police in the direction of Downing street.

In Whitehall there was a struggle with the police, who barred the road, which ended in the arrest of 12 women and 11 men. All of these were released on bail with the exception of Miss Pankhurst, who was removed to Holloway.

# TROLLEYS WHIRL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PANAMA

## Electric Tramway Line to Open This Week to Public—Holiday to Mark the Event—System Is Ten Miles Long

## AMERICAN PROPERTY

PANAMA, C. Z.—Opening of the Panama Electric Tramways this week will be the occasion of a holiday. The first ride over the 10 miles of railway will be taken by President Porras of the republic of Panama, the archbishop, the president of the supreme court, the mayor of the city of Panama, various councilmen, the chief of the constabulary and other national and city officials.

The road will be the first electric railway in this city, in the republic of Panama, and in the Canal Zone. It was built by United States capital and by American engineers chiefly, but it has been welcomed by the citizens of Panama.

The road crosses the international border three times and serves the suburbs of Ancon, Balboa, La Boca and Sabanas. The city of Panama, situated on a peninsula extending into the Pacific ocean, is entirely bordered on the land side by the Canal Zone.

The tramways start near the national palace in the lower part of the city, and run past the Panama railroad station to Ancon, in the Canal Zone. There is another line running north to Sabanas, the high class residential section of the city. Third section or branch of the railroad runs to Balboa, the Pacific terminus of the Panama canal.

The road is equipped with the newest electric cars. It was built by R. W. Hebbard & Co. of 16 Exchange place, New York, under the direction of C. G. Young, construction engineer, of the Bankers Trust building, New York.

# PITTSBURGH MAN IS BUREAU HEAD

HARRISBURG, Pa.—John Price Jackson, commissioner of labor and industry, announced today the appointment of L. R. Palmer of Pittsburgh, as chief of the bureau of factory inspection. Mr. Palmer will be next in authority to the head of the department. The salary is $5000.

Mr. Palmer is a post-graduate electrical engineer from Princeton. He was connected with the Westinghouse Company, the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company and several other industrial concerns before going with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company at Pittsburgh.

# FREE PORT FOR NEW YORK APPROVED BY MERCHANTS

NEW YORK—On the proposal of the foreign trade committee of the Merchants Association that a free port be established here to expedite the reshipment of imported goods, 232 letters have been written by business men, 164 being in favor, 27 opposed and the rest neutral.

The committee, which consists of Paul Fuller, William H. Douglas, Philip B. Kennedy and Lucius R. Eastman, Jr., will make a detailed report in the fall.

Many of the replies lay stress on the advantages possessed by merchants in Germany through their free ports of Hamburg and Bremen. A representative of a firm dealing in embroideries writes that the plan would increase the profits of merchants and broaden export trade. "Germany," he says, "has been holding sway in the export field a long time and her success is largely due to the advantage derived by her merchants through the excellent free port methods in vogue there."

On the South American side of the proposal an importer says that orders placed in New York houses could be expeditiously handled if the restriction of the original package and of shipment in bond could be avoided by making a part of the harbor a free port.

# POSTAL SAVINGS SERVICE EXTENSION TO BE EFFECTED

WASHINGTON—Postal savings service will be the rule in all presidential postoffices beginning Sept. 2, when one office of the first class, 13 offices of the second class, and 160 of the third class will be added to the list of depositaries.

Offices which an order just isued by Postmaster General Burleson designates as establishing the service are the following:

New York—Ardsley, Berkshire, Croghan, Eden, Hawthorne, Hewlett, Kenmore, Maybrook, Narrowsburg, St. James, Sparkhill, Stanley and Willsboro. Connecticut—Berlin, Lyme, and North Grosvenordale. New Jersey — High Bridge, Far Hills, Keasbey, Hawthorn and Linded. Pennsylvania—Aspinwall, Chalentenham, Cheswick, Conemaugh, Daisytown, Norwich and Sand Patch.

# WINOOSKI RIVER SOON TO DEVELOP ELECTRIC POWER

## New Dam at Essex Junction to Furnish Water for Plant Where Current Is to Be Made

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt.—When the Winooski Valley Power Company finishes the dam here there will be a new lake, a quarter of a mile wide and two and a half miles in length, in Chittenden county, and another large power plant in New England will be the result. At present 250 men are engaged on the work, along with about a dozen derricks, 10 steam engines, a private railroad and many other pieces of apparatus necessary to the accomplishment of a large work by the Snare & Triest Company, which is handling this contract. The work will not be completed for more than a year. About a mile and a half below the site another dam is being built to replace the wooden one at the gorge, and 75 men are at work on this.

The Winooski Valley Power Company was organized to build this dam and is a branch of the American Gas Company. It is affiliated with the Burlington Light & Power Company. When completed, between 6000 and 10,000 horsepower will be developed and the current will be sold to any factory within 50 miles. Some of the granite concerns of Barre have contracted for power. It is estimated the cost of building the dam and powerhouse will be about $200,000.

The dam, when completed, will be 55 feet in thickness at the base and will be about 50 feet in height. It will rest on nothing but bed rock and at present two or three holes are being dug down a distance of 20 feet or more that there may be no leakage through any seamy or porous stones. For the more expedient removal of this grade of rock, a cable is stretched from one bank to the other and immense hods are operated on it by means of a steam engine. The cable is strong enough to easily handle a 15-ton load.

No excavating excepting what is necessary to the erection of the dam is done above the point, the main work in this line being below for the spillway, etc. The power house, which will be below the road, will be of concrete and brick, and about 150 feet long. The exact dimensions of the flume have not yet been determined.

# WEST MARYLAND FINISHES WORK

BALTIMORE — Improvement work costing thousands has been finished by the Western Maryland railroad at Cumberland, this work being a part of the extensive new terminals being built by the company there. The improvements include the new roundhouse, power plant, machine shop and engine terminals located at Maryland junction, all of which will be ready to be put in service by Aug. 1.

The new roundhouse has 20 stalls and is of sufficient size to accommodate the motive power of the Western Maryland at this point for some time to come. Adjoining the roundhouse is the power plant. The machine shop is equipped for light repairs to engines and cars, but particularly locomotives.

# MASONS' TEMPLE TO BE DEDICATED

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—Arrangements are being made for the dedication, July 29, of the new Masonic temple.

The parade at 1:30 will be headed by the Littleton, N. H., band and the bands of St. Johnsbury, Newport and Lyndonville will be in line. The dedicatory address will be delivered by the Hon. Charles H. Darling of Burlington, deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Vermont.

The temple dedication will be in charge of Fred H. Doloff, grand master of Passumpsic lodge of St. Johnsbury, who will be assisted by E. S. Weston of Fair Haven, grand master of the grand lodge.

Hundreds of Masons from New Hampshire and Vermont are planning to attend.

# CITIZENS PREPARE FOR CELEBRATION AT WILLISTON

WILLISTON, Vt.—With an historical parade, a dinner and addresses, the people of Williston are to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town on July 31.

Among the speakers are Frank L. Greene and Warren R. Austin, both of St. Albans.

Invitations have been issued to a large list of former residents. Heading the committees are the following citizens: James E. Kennedy, C. S. Wright, Dr. A. L. Bingham, Mrs. W. J. Cronk, C. J. Wright, Mrs. A. B. Potter, M. Sullivan, Mrs. F. W. Clark, John Forbes and J. E. Metcalf.

# GALVESTON TO GET LARGE DRYDOCK

GALVESTON, Tex.—A large drydock and shipyard will be built in Galveston by John M. Kane, owner and president of the Kane Boiler Works. This drydock will be built at such a distance from the docks as will permit a large westward extension of the piers before the drydock will intervene.

# BAY STATE NEWS

### NORWELL

The annual field day of the Mt. Pleasant Aid Society of Rockland was held last Saturday at Ridge Hill grove. Next Saturday the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, of Hanover will hold a field day there.

The school committee has begun the work of repairing and improving the various school buildings in town.

The house on the Jacobs estate at Washington and Webster streets at Assinippi is to be moved to make room for the improving of the square in that place.

### BROCKTON

Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., decided at a meeting Saturday afternoon to issue postcards of the memorial boulder recently placed on the lawn of the First Congregational church, to be sold to defray expenses of placing the memorial there.

The directors of the Brockton Woman's Club are to meet Aug. 8 at the home of the president, Mrs. F. A. Simmons, and begin work on the year book.

### HANOVER

The members of the various fire companies in town are arranging for a joint field day to be held later in the season. A meeting of delegations from the companies will be held soon to make arrangements.

Only one vacancy is to be filled in the public schools. The resignation of Miss Severance as principal of the Curtis school will be filled soon.

### CONCORD

F. D. Lang of this town has taken out nomination papers as candidate for representative from the twenty-ninth Middlesex district, which includes this town, Bedford, Lincoln, Wayland, Weston and Sudbury. He will seek election on the Progressive ticket.

In place of the traveling rings on the Concord Center playgrounds, swings have been substituted.

### MAYNARD

The recently organized Maynard Trust Company has adopted a constitution and bylaws and has elected these officers: President, George E. Creighton; vice-president, Harley J. Dwinell; clerk, Howard A. Wilson; board of directors, Clarence J. Bodfish, Arthur J. Coughlan, Patrick J. Sullivan, John W. Flood, William F. Litchfield, John Ingham, George H. Gutteridge, Orrin S. Fowler, Benjamin Derby and Adelbert Messer.

### ARLINGTON

The recent presentation of the operetta entitled, "Jack and the Beanstalk," given by the pupils of the Russell grammar school, under the direction of the Woman's Aid Association of the Symmes Arlington Institution, as the first performance in the new Robbins Memorial town hall, netted $215, $50 of which is to be given to the Russell school piano fund.

### READING

The fourth band concert in the municipal series will be given on the common tomorrow night by the Reading brass band.

Members of North Reading grange and their friends will go to Salem Willows Wednesday. The committee in charge of the outing is Raymond Nichols, Arthur Abbott, Harvey Turner, Charles Turner and Miss Jeanette Stickney.

### WHITMAN

The local lodge of Good Templars is to hold a lawn party on the grounds surrounding the home of Clarence Green on the evening of Aug. 9.

The work on the remodeling of the high school building is about completed. The furniture is now being moved into the building.

### WAKEFIELD

Miss Mildred R. Munsey, assistant to the principal at the Warren school, will resign before September. Miss Maude Nelson of Salem, formerly of this town, a graduate of the Salem Normal school, has been elected as one of the sixth and seventh grade teachers in the Lincoln building, succeeding Miss Inez V. Decker.

### STONEHAM

The selectmen have granted official permission to the Bay State Street Railway Company to relocate the tracks on Main street.

Miss Josephine G. Collier of this town has gone to the Moody Preparatory school at Mt. Hermon to act as one of the corps of summer school teachers.

### MARLBORO

As a result of a conference between Mayor J. Henry Gleason and the station agent, Eugene O. Brigham of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, a flagman has been stationed at the Howe street crossing nightly while the 9 o'clock train is passing.

### ROCKLAND

The school committee has elected T. M. Haines, for three years a teacher in the schools of Natick, superintendent of schools to succeed W. L. Coggins, resigned. Mr. Haines is a native of Ohio, in which state he served as superintendent of schools.

### BEDFORD

At a special meeting of the Bedford Civic Club this evening at the clubhouse the special committee appointed to investigate the advisability of acquiring additional land for the club will make its report and action will be taken by the club officials.

### LEXINGTON

At the fourth union vacation service of the Hancock Congregational and the First Parish Unitarian churches yesterday morning in the former church, the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. William W. Fenn, dean of the Harvard Divinity school.

### MIDDLEBORO

The annual field day of the Middleboro firemen will be held Aug. 23.

The members of the North Middleboro Baptist Society will hold their annual picnic on Wednesday with the Raynham society.

### QUINCY

Representative Michael T. Sullivan has announced that he is again a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the fifth Norfolk district and his papers are now being circulated for signatures.

### BRAINTREE

The East Methodist Episcopal church has voted to unite with the other churches in the federation of the churches of the town.

### BRIDGEWATER

The cornerstone for the new Methodist church building will be laid on Aug. 4.

Nippenicket tribe of Red Men will hold an outing on Aug. 10.

### WEYMOUTH

A twilight service was held on the lawn in front of the Pilgrim Congregational church Sunday evening.

### BOSTONIANS TO SEE PAGEANT

Members of the St. Croix Valley Association of Massachusetts and friends leave the North station next Monday morning for their ninth annual outing in the St. Croix valley. The train will take on many more along the route, and most of those going will attend the Machias pageant to be given Aug. 5 to 7. Howard D. Moore of 43 Tremont street is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

### MAINE TABLET PRESENTED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Frederick E. Foye, junior vice department commander of the Spanish war veterans, has presented Maj. James A. Frye camp, U. S. W. V., with a memorial tablet made of copper taken from the battleship Maine.


# Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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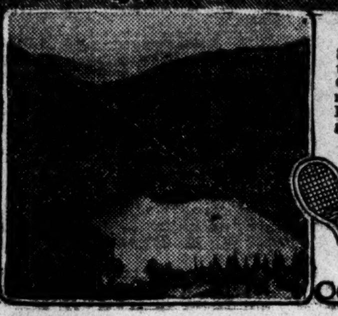
The Balsams



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Spend your summer at the Balsams, 2000 ft. high, in the scenic White Mountain region. Cool, clear air. Grand, natural scenery. Conducted along lines most inviting to men and women of refined tastes. Property of 3000 acres. Deer, trout and other game; shooting, fishing, canoeing, swimming, camping, tennis and delightful walks. Steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors, private baths, luxurious furnishings. Table supplied directly from the farm with fresh vegetables, milk from Jerseys, and trout fresh from the stream. Orchestra Catalogue. Address CHARLES H. GOULD, Manager, Box B. Dixville Notch, N. H.

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SACANDAGA, N. Y.
IN THE LOWER ADIRONDACKS—1500 FEET
Accommodates 250. On new State Road. House and grounds lighted by electricity; elevator, garage, grill room, open fireplaces, steam heat, private baths, rooms single or en suite; orchestra, golf, dancing, tennis, bowling, billiards, boating, bathing.
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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

*The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.*

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Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Marzynski, 104 Eliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington
P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.

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Richard McDonnell, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

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T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
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**BRIGHTON**
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F. L. Beunke, 563 Massachusetts ave.

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**CHARLESTOWN**
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Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.
P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.

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T. A. Geist, 821 Washington st., Newtonville.
Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.
C. H. Bakeman, Newton Upper Falls.

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BLACKSMITH—Wanted, first-class horseshoer and jobber. GEORGE E. BALCOM, Nashua, N. H. 30

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BUTTER MAKER in Charlestown, $14-$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

CARPET WEAVERS, in New York, $15-$18 per week and bonus, night work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneland st., Boston. 31

CHANNELER, Goodyear innersole, universal machine; also channeler on Gem. Apply Mr. Orcutt, sole leather room, CROSSETT FACTORY, No. Abington; tel. 33 Rockland. 2

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DATA DEPT. CLERK, $15 per week; 15 miles out of city. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

DRAFTSMAN, heating engineer, $30 per week, in city. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

DROP FORGER, Bradley hammer man, piece work, in South Boston. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

ENGINEER, second class, 6 days, $18. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

ENGINEER (licensed), as a coal demonstrator, experienced on Hawley Down Draft system, 40c-48c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

FISH CUTTER in city, $12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

FURNITURE PACKER, experienced on crating and burlaping, in city, $10-$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

GENERAL WORKER—I will give in exchange for light work on small farm a good home and wages; must be honest and temperate; answer promptly; steady position. T. D. STEVENS, Guilford, Conn. 2

JOB PRESSMAN, capable of taking charge, union wages. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

LIFT CUTTER wanted on Parsons machine, also lift cutter on block. Apply to Mr. Orcutt, sole leather room, CROSSETT FACTORY, No. Abington, Mass.; tel. 33 Rockland. 2

LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted, union, day work for steady married man; must have good speed and good proofs. Address Foreman, DAILY NEWS, Fitchburg, Mass.; tel. 1430; after 5 p. m. tel. 1888-W. 30

MACHINISTS (all-round) in Lynn, 27½c-30c hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

MACHINIST, A1 man, assistant to master mechanic, 40c-48c per hour; 15 miles out of town; must be willing to work long hours. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

MARRIED MAN wanted to work small dairy farm; man should understand general farming and the woman should be a good butter maker. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, J. A. MASSIE, Penacook, N. H. 29

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METAL SHEAR HAND experience in cutting round iron in a bolt factory, 22½c per hour, in Everett. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

RIVETERS, in New Hampshire, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

SCRAPER HANDS, experienced on steam engine work, 30c-35c per hour, piece work, in Lynn. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

TEAMSTER in wholesale grocery; must be able to give good references from previous employers. C. B. SMITH & BRO., 51 Fulton st., Boston. 31

TILE LAYER, mosaic work, in city. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

WAGON BLACKSMITH, repair springs, $18-$19 per week, in Brighton. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

WANTED—Experienced man to care for cow and garden; references required. Apply to EDWARD DANE, Bright rd., Belmont. 31

WANTED—Outside cutters on men's high-grade shoes. HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass. 31

WANTED—Driver on first class fruit farm, married, or single; permanent position and good pay to right man; must be temperate and of good habits; references. T. H. and L. C. ROOT, Farmington, Conn. 31

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WANTED—Man on dairy farm; must be good milker. CLOVERDALE FARM, R. C. WILCOX & SONS, Guilford, Conn. 28

WHEELWRIGHT, in Lexington, $18 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

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ATTENDANTS for state institutions, 30 miles out of town; $20 per month with board, room and washing; ladies between the ages of 18 and 35 preferred, with written references; no experience necessary. Call Monday at 10 a. m., STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

BOOKKEEPER, city; $12 per week; about 3 years' experience required. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

BOOKKEEPER, some stenography, in Malden; $10 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

COLORED SECOND MAID wanted; references required; $12 per month. MRS. DANA, Bright rd., Belmont, Mass. 2

COMPANION wanted—Able, refined young girl to help with children; trustworthy and willing; pleasant home, driving; small wages. MRS. ROBERT JAMES, Georgetown, Mass.; tel. 34-2. 31

EXAMINER, experienced on children's dresses; $5 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL, competent, wanted; three in family; Protestant, willing, capable worker; beach for summer, Boston in winter. Write, stating age, experience and wages expected, to ALBERT S. GRAVES, Box 1639, Boston. 29

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HEAD WAITRESS, East Boston; $40 per month, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

HELP'S HALL GIRL, for hotel in Falmouth, Mass.; $16 per month, with fare paid one way. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

HOTEL WORK—Two experienced, well-recommended chambermaids. Apply to housekeeper, HOTEL VICTORIA, 270 Dartmouth st., Boston. 28

HOUSEMAIDS for private families in Boston and suburbs. Call any day between 2 and 3 p. m., STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

HOUSEWORKER, Protestant, for adults, in apartment; work easy. MRS. H. ROGERS, 245 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass. 28

KITCHEN WOMAN, for Magnolia; $5 per week, with board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

LABELER in a wholesale grocery—One who is familiar with labeling canned goods. C. B. SMITH & BRO., 51 Fulton st., Boston. 28

MANGLE GIRL, for Falmouth; $18 per month, board and room; fare one way. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

PAPER BOX MAKERS, in Randolph; will teach girls and pay $6 weekly while learning; also experienced girls wanted, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

PASTER, experienced on pocketbooks, leather, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

PLAIN STITCHERS wanted on power machines, making house dresses, aprons, etc. BAILEY'S, 615 Washington st., Boston. 29

POWER STITCHER, sweaters, Roxbury; piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

POWER STITCHER, foxing, staying and closing, in shoe factory; week or piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

PRESSER on sweaters, W. Roxbury; week or piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

SALESGIRL, candy and Soda, W. Roxbury; $5-$6 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

STENOGRAPHER, city; $8-$10 per week; experienced. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

STITCHER, experienced on Aprons, Roxbury; $1 per day. Cal or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

WAITRESS, private boarding house in Brookline $5 per week, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

WAITRESS, in city; $20 per month with board and room. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

WAITRESS, must be experienced, for hotel in Magnolia; the season lasts until Sept. 25; $4 per week, board and room; fare paid back. Call or send for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

WAITRESSES for beaches, mountains and summer resorts throughout N. E. Call any day between 10 and 12 a. m. or 2 and 3 p. m. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

WANTED—Woman to do housework for family of 3 in country; must understand cooking; good position to right party; all modern improvements. Write to C. G. SCHIRMER, 79 Milk st., rm. 200, Boston. 2

WOMAN to do general housework and act as attendant; two in family; apply after 2 p. m. Saturday. MRS. A. C. PERKINS, 56 Adams st., Roxbury, Mass. 31

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, under 50, capable of taking full charge; neat, good cook; references; family of 3 adults. Apply by letter to EDWARD F. COOLIDGE, 316 No. Harvard st., Allston, Mass., or phone evenings, Brighton 483-W. 2

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING CLERK, 4 years' experience in New York newspaper office, 5 years with advertising agency. WM. BROOKS, Box 82, Station A, Boston. 29

ADVERTISING MANAGER with particularly broad experience in planning, preparing and placing advertising, open for opportunity to develop or manage advertising department. J. H. GORHAM, Needham, Mass. 28

AMERICAN PROTESTANT, middle-aged man, handy with tools, seeks position; a good home desired more than money; references. Address HUGH W. SMITH, 275A Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

ATTENDANT desires position with elderly gentleman; Englishman; 41; single; best references. GERALD MARTINDALE, care Miss Whalen, 12 Francis st., Roxbury, Mass. 2

ATTENDANT—A young man, experienced and reliable, desires position; best of references. CHARLES F. JAMES, 42 Andrew st., Room 11, Lynn, Mass. 29

AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, ORGANIZER OR COST ACCOUNTANT—Position desired by young married man (28) with 12 years' experience; first-class refences. K. DARBY, 823 Saratoga st., East Boston. 29

AUTO TESTER, repair man or chauffeur, residence North Andover, 33, married, good experience, A-1 references; $18 per week; mention 10140. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

BOOKKEEPER or office manager, experienced in the handling of men; residence Dorchester, 34, married, good experience, reference and education; $20 per week; mention 10141. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

BOY (15) would like position of any kind. FRANK HOLT, 77 Cedar st., Roxbury, Mass. 2

BOY (14) would like work in Boston or Cambridge; work as office or errand boy. DENNIS J. GEARIN, 3 Linwood pl. (off Broadway), Cambridge, Mass. 31

BOY (15) would like a summer position of any kind. K. NCHARSIAR, 18 Huntington av., Boston. 30

BUTLER AND ATTENDANT, experienced, wants position; best references. G. BOLTON, 176 Tremont st., Boston. 31

BUTLER AND ATTENDANT, experienced, wants position; best references. G. BOLTON, 176 Tremont st., Boston. 29

BUYER or salesman—Position desired by young man thoroughly experienced in buying and selling shoes. JOSEPH FREEDSON, 4 McLean ct., Boston. 31

CAPABLE MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR desires position; location no object; Mass. state license; best of references. Address CHAS. A. GORDON, 70 E. Newton st., Boston. 29

CARETAKING—Refined couple would occupy and care for residence premises during absence of owners. Address J. S. EAGAN, 378 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. 29

CABINET MAKER, residence New Bedford, 28, married; good experience and references; $22 per week. Mention No. 10148. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 30

CHAUFFEUR with 6 years' driving experience in Boston, used to any car; only a private family will be considered. P. J. SULLIVAN, 50 Calumet st., Roxbury, Mass. 2

CHAUFFEUR—American, 7 years' experience, first-class reference; can do own repairing; knows roads; very careful and courteous. LEO GOODMAN, 95 Wayland st., Roxbury, Mass. 31

CHAUFFEUR wants situation. J. P. RYAN, 35 White pl., Brookline. 31

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—Young man (23) wants work with private family; can drive and repair all cars; careful driver and willing to work. D. V. ROMSKA, 220 Athens st., South Boston. 31

CHAUFFEUR, experienced and temperate, wishes position; good references. Address ROBERT P. SEELIGER, 67 Surrey st., Brighton, Mass. Tel. 1109-M. 30

CHAUFFEUR wants position; good, careful driver and repair man; will go anywhere; best references; three years in last place; private family preferred. F. P. COLGAN, 76 Chestnut st., Boston. 29

CHAUFFEUR wants position; careful driver; best references; any make of car; long experience; go anywhere; private family preferred. W. N. DEADY, 172 Huntington av., Boston. 29

CHAUFFEUR, first class, desires position; familiar with all makes of cars; good references. ERNEST GORAN, 44 Kendall st., Boston. 28

CHAUFFEUR—Colored, wants a position with a private family; willing to go anywhere and drive any make cars; can do own repairs. HAMILTON BERRY, 36 Tileston st., Everett, Mass. Phone Tremont 2000. 30

CHAUFFEUR wants position; good, careful driver; 9 years' road experience; thoroughly acquainted with city and country; best references. JOHN C. CUDHEA, 30 Kempton st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

CLERK—Position wanted by young man of good education, some experience; Boston or suburbs preferred. F. D. BLANCHARD, 61 Washington st., Quincy, Mass. 2

CLERK—Young man (22), slight experience, wants position where proficiency may be gained; will go anywhere and start on small salary; good habits. JOHN L. MANIRE, P. O. Box 201, Wesson, Mass. 30

CLERK—Experienced young man, 23 years old, would like permanent position; first-class references, character and ability. RUSSELL W. HALL, 50 Crawford st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

CLERK, elevator tender or watchman, resident, 46, married; good experience and reference; $2 per day. Mention No. 10093. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 29

COACHMAN or chauffeur wants situation. P. J. KELLEY, 47 Mt. Auburn st., Cambridge, Mass. 31

COMPOSITOR (2-3), with experience on book and job work, and who can also feed a job press, desires position; moderate salary to start. BERNARD LEWIS, 54 N. Market st., Boston. 2

COOK, all-round, wants situation in small hotel outside of Boston; references. F. J. LOCKWOOD, 25 Cottage st., Winsted, Conn. 2

DRAFTSMAN, heating and ventilation, res. Somerville, age 40, single, good exp., A-1 ref., $1500 per year. Mention 10086.

DRESS SUIT CASE MAKER, residence Boston, age 18, single; good experience; awaits an offer; mention 10138. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

DRILL HAND, residence Newton Upper Falls, 25, married; good experience and references; $21 per week. Mention No. 10146. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 30

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and draftsman, experienced in all kinds of work, desires position. B. WEISS, 47 School st., Brookline, Mass. 2

ELEVATOR MAN (colored) wants situation, or would take other work; 23. LE ROY J. JOHNSON, 11A Dilworth st., Boston. 29

ENGINEER or watchman, 3d class license, residence Cambridge, 54, married; good experience and reference; $18 per week. Mention No. 10151. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 30

ENGINEER and machinist, residence Lynn, 31, single; good references; $18 week; mention 10143. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

ENGINEER (2d class) desires a steady position; understands electricity, hydraulics, refrigerating, heating and power; 8 years in one place. W. H. PURDY, 12 Fountain st., Roxbury, Mass. 2

EXPERIENCED MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR, Mass. state license, desires position anywhere in New England. THOS. O'HARE, 424 Columbus av., Boston. 29

FIREMAN (1st class), also blacksmith's helper; residence Norwood, age 38, married; good experience and reference; $15 per week; mention 10134. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

FOREMAN on a farm, or would do teaming work; residence Canton, 29, married; would go anywhere in Massachusetts; $50 month and rent; mention 10139. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

GENERAL WORK wanted by a colored man. WM. A. PERRY, 28 Irving st., Boston. 30

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FOREMAN desires position on all kinds of construction work; road, concrete and building; American (32); civil service man; licensed 3d class engineer; talk Italian. Address FRANK L. BURNHAM, 15 Maple st., Melrose, Mass. 31

GARDENER or forester, residence Atlantic, 33, married, good experience and references; $80 per month with house; mention 10144. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

GENERAL HELPER—Drive car, be useful around house, etc; colored boy wants work. EDWARD CLARK, 43 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass. 31

GENERAL WORK—Man with highest references desires position. Apply JACOBY CLUB OF BOSTON, 79 Milk st., Boston. 28

GENTLEMAN of middle age wants employment; light work desired rather than high wages; understands bookkeeping, music, modern languages, but will accept anything. Address F. RAMOS, 170 Hanover st., Boston. 2

GENTLEMAN of middle age wants employment; steady position desired rather than high wages; salesman, but will accept anything. GEORGE F. SAWYER, 343 Summer st., West Somerville, Mass. 29

HANDY MAN, all-round, understands carpentering, middle-aged, wants work; city or country; wages no object. J. A. MARR, 1522 Washington st., Boston. 31

HARDWOOD FINISHER, American, desires work in Boston. A NASH, 79 Oak st., Mattapan; tel. 748-W. Milton. 2

HARVARD STUDENT, German, wants editorial position in office; newspaper or magazine. PAUL HELD, 16 Westland av., Boston. 2

JANITOR — Thoroughly experienced, would like position; can furnish good references. Address MICHAEL FALLON, 105 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass. 30

JANITOR or assistant; apartment house or building; understands elevator work; thoroughly competent worker; reliable; good references. R. A. McCUE, 109 Worcester st., Boston. 28

JOB PRESS FEEDER, residence Everett, 19, single, good experience and references, $10 per week; mention 10068. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 29

JOB PRESSMAN, half tone and color work, and all kinds of job work; best of references. JAMES TREFRY, 16 Ottawa st., Roxbury, Mass. 31

MACHINIST, residence Everett, 31, married; good experience and references; $18 per week. Mention No. 10156. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 30

MACHINIST, blacksmith, designer or patternmaker; residence Cambridge, age 23, married; good experience and reference; $21 per week; mention 10135. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE would like a position as caretakers of home or estate; can furnish good reference. JOS. TINDEL, Box 450, care Geo. E. Wagner, Deep River, Conn. 28

NIGHT WATCHMAN, married, wants position; no license. JOHN HOLMES, 45 Mead st., Charlestown, Mass. 30

PAINTER (auto or carriage), residence W. Newton, 30, single; can also do outside painting; good experience and references; $15-$18 per week; mention 10071. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 29

PATTERNMAKER, first class, wants work; A1 references. V. ROSLUND, 938 E. 4th st., So. Boston, Mass. 30

PHOTOGRAPHER, experienced in developing and printing, wants position in or near Boston. PAUL HELD, 16 Westland av., Boston. 2

PHOTOGRAPHER wants situation; experienced in amateur finishing, bromide enlarging; can give good references. HUGH W. COOPER, 2 Murdock pl., Brighton, Mass. 30

PHOTOGRAPHY—Young man desires position in first-class photographic studio; 7 years' experience; would make good general assistant. J. POWERS, 87 Westland av., Boston. 28

POSITION wanted by man with good business knowledge; speaks French, German and Chinese; knows their business methods; no objection to interior. L. H. BROWN, 178 Taunton av., East Providence, R. I. 2

PORTER-JANITOR—Colored man wants situation; good references. C. S. BOLT, 31 Dundee st., Suite 3, Boston. 2

PORTER or elevator man; young colored man wants situation in hotel or restaurant. C. SEIBERT CELENDR, 10 Davis st., Cambridge, Mass. 30

PRINTER and machinist, residence Waltham, 28, single, good experience and references, $15-$18 per week; mention 10145. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

# A Class of Workers

## Reading a Paper of a Type Such as the Monitor Represents

Should appeal to the employer as possible employees of the right caliber. Those seeking help may get in direct touch with workers of this sort and at no expense whatever.

**At the top of Page 2 of this paper will be found a coupon which if filled in and mailed to the Monitor with an advertisement will entitle the sender to a week's insertion of that advertisement free of charge.**

These want ads have been the means of securing employees of the right sort and of finding good jobs for those seeking work. When in need of help will you not make use of this free service?

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PORTER OR HOUSEMAN—Young colored man wants situation. CONRAD KING, 58 Porter st., Boston. 29

PRINTER—All-round man wants situation; A1 ad man; in or out of town. Address W. E. McCARTHY, 234 Massachusetts av., Boston. 28

PRINTER, all-around, would like a position in up-to-date small office as foreman. THOS. J. KLINE, 16 Dynamo st., West Somerville, Mass. 29

PROOFREADER (25, single), good experience and reference; book or magazine work in N. E. preferred; moderate pay to start. P. S. EMERSON, 70 North Main st., Brattleboro, Vt. 2

REPORTER, residence Boston, age 31, single; good reference, good experience in the newspaper business; $21 per week; mention 10137. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

SALESMAN AND COLLECTOR, experienced, wants position; best references. GEORGE BOLTON, 176 Tremont st., Boston. 31

SALESMAN, silk or dry goods, Danish man (26), with 10 years' experience, desires position; references from Paris, Brussels, Berlin and Copenhagen (small pay). A. STRANCH, 59 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position with opportunity for advancement. MAX WITTENBERG, 386 Blue Hill av., Roxbury, Mass. 29

STUDENT, Harvard senior, graduate of Boston Latin, desires work for summer, preferably tutoring. Address A. J. MANNIX, 85 Winthrop st., Winthrop, Mass.; tel. Win. 77-W. 2

TEMPORARY WORK wanted near Boston by high school graduate; good knowledge of mathematics. EDWARD S. HARRISON, 17 Hartshorn av., Malden, Mass. 31

TRAP DRUMMER and bell player, colored man, experienced, wants situation. W. WALKER, 24 Soden st., Cambridge, Mass. 30

TUTOR, residence Cambridge; in high school subjects; age 25, single; knowledge of English, German and French; good reference and education; awaits an offer; mention 10133. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

USHER or clerk in theater during evenings, residence Boston, 26, single; good experience and reference; can work from 7 p. m. until 12 p. m. Mention No. 10149. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2930. 30

VIOLIN PLAYER—Experienced colored boy wants steady position in or near city. J. H. MITCHELL, 24 Soden st., N. Cambridge, Mass. 30

WANTED—Situation as bleacher or finisher of linen or cotton goods; good experience and references; has family of girls for work. GEO. LYNN, Box 694, No. Brookfield, Mass. 28

WAITER, JANITOR—Young man wants situation. ALEXANDER YEARWOOD, 9 Grenville pl., Boston. 29

YOUNG GARDENER, experienced, wants daily or hourly occupation in or near Boston. PAUL HELD, 16 Westland av., Boston. 2

YOUNG MAN (18), American, wishes employment of any kind. CHARLES REIGLE, 1641 Blue Hill av., Mattapan, Mass. 2

YOUNG MAN (Italian) desires position as janitor in a private family. ANTONIO PETRUCCELLI, 21 Carter st., Boston. 2

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, excellent in mathematics and fundamental engineering subjects would like position with civil or structural engineer, to learn business. GEO. J. PLACE, 17 Alice av., E. Lynn. 31

YOUNG MAN (American) seeks position in well established firm with definite future; highest references. H. N. GILLIS, 581 Norfolk st., Mattapan, Mass. 28

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A CAPABLE DRESSMAKER wants a position by the day or week. IRENE GASKIN, 61 Sterling st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone 2975-J Roxbury. 28

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER wants position in city or country hotel. LENA CHAMBERS, The Hamilton, Chebeague, Me. 29

ATTENDANT (colored) wants position caring for professional office, or with a child or elderly lady; will go anywhere. LUISE W. CAMPBELL, 27 Mt. Pleasant st., Woburn, Mass. 28

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) or cashier, residence Dorchester, 40, married, good experience and references, $16 per week; mention 10129. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

CARETAKING — Refined couple would occupy and care for residence premises during absence of owners. Address J. S. EAGAN, 378 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. 29

CHAMBER OR KITCHEN MAID—Colored woman wants work in or out of city. SADIE L. CARTER, 12 E. Lenox st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. 28

CHAMBERWORK, OFFICE WORK, etc.—Colored woman wants work afternoons and evenings. A. THOMAS, 57 Norway st., Boston. 2

CHAMBERWORK or light housework wanted by colored girl. SARAH CARVERY, 311 Columbus av., Boston. 31

CHAMBERWORK or light housework wanted by colored girl LILY ENGLISH, 25 Shawmut st., Boston. 31

CLERK, tutor, governess or companion; residence Cambridge, 19, single; good experience and references, $8-$10 per week; mention 10154. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

COLORED GIRL, willing to work, would like position with good family; second work preferred or care for children. Apply CEPHLINE HART, 386 Northampton st., Suite 2, Boston. 2

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER wants position. MISS FANNY A. AUSTIN, 624 Springdale av., East Orange, N. J. 30

COOK, first-class, meat and pastry, desires position in club, hotel or institution; Protestant; thoroughly experienced; would accommodate. MRS. WILLIS, 51 Clarendon st., Boston. 2

DAY or hour work wanted by young colored woman. MRS. BESSIE MAYERS, 24 Yarmouth st., Boston. 29

DAY WORK wanted, any kind. MRS BETSY PARHAM, 726½ Shawmut av., Boston. 2

DAY WORK wanted by reliable woman for Tuesday and Thursday. ELNORA LOCKETT, 70 Northfield st., suite 3, Boston. 2

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. MRS. BELLE JOHNSON, 91 Clark st., Cambridge, Mass. 2

DAY WORK wanted for Wednesday and Thursday and forenoon Saturday; also lady's small laundry to take home. MRS. EGAN, 38 W. Cottage st., Dorchester, Mass. 2

DAY WORK, mending, darning, light household duties; assist in practising piano or correct German; position wanted by German-American woman. M. J. BOTT, 1228 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass. 31

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman for Monday and Thursday; good reference. L. A. CARSON, 16 Davenport st., Boston. 30

DAY WORK or washing to take home wanted. MRS. ADA E. LONGILL, 769 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass. 30

DAY WORK wanted by 2 colored girls. EMMA TURNER, 4 Sanford pl., S. E., Boston. 29

DAY WORK wanted. CLARA WILCOX, 69 Warwick st., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. 29

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. AMY GORDON, 7 Amboy st., Allston, Mass. 29

DAY WORK of any kind wanted by colored woman. AMY GORDON, 7 Amboy st., Allston, Mass. 28

DAY WORK wanted by young colored woman; plain sewing, cleaning or washing. LILIAN SEWELL, 14 Hammond st., Apt. 4, Boston. 28

D. E. BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking responsibility, would like position; best of references. JANE KINCAID, 63 Terrace av., Winthrop, Mass. 29

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER desires employment; $1 day; can cut and fit. MISS MAE LOVE, 6 Waverly st., suite 5, Roxbury, Mass. 29

DRAFTSMAN AND COLORIST, American, desires opening; graduate of normal art school; experienced. MISS I. M. RICHARDSON, 29 Fuller st., Waltham, Mass.; tel. 1216-R. 2

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER would like work by day during July and August; will work reasonably; references furnished. STELLA MORRILL, 16 Virginia st., Dorchester, Mass. 2

FACTORY WORK — Jam or candy, labeling or other work. MISS A. DANIEL, 24 Soden st., Cambridge, Mass. 30

GANG TUCKING MACHINE OPERATOR, residence Boston, 21, married; good experience and references; piece work; mention 10132. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

HOUSEKEEPER—Scotch young woman wants position in family of one or two adults. AGNES FINDLAY, 9 Bowdoin st., Boston. 2

HOUSEKEEPER — Capable American woman wants situation with elderly couple. MRS. FRAZIER, 41 Appleton st., Boston. 31

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by refined, neat, competent young woman in small family, or seamstress' position; first class references. Write or phone MISS B. MERRILL, 361 Columbus av., Boston; tel. 1557-W. Trem. 31

HOUSEKEEPER wants position in city or country hotel; can give good references. E. T. BIRD, The Hamilton, Chebeague, Me. 29

HOUSEKEEPER, managing or working, or companion for lady; good seamstress (American, 50) wants situation. AUGUSTA TAYLOR, 235 Boston st., Lynn, Mass. 28

HOUSEKEEPER (39) wants position in small family. C. DOUCET, 39 Pearl av., Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Winthrop 1108-M. 28

HOUSEKEEPER wants situation on farm where her girl of 14 may stay with her until Sept. 1; wages secondary. MRS. EMMA GOODRICH, 11 Heard st., Chelsea, Mass. 29

HOUSEWORK wanted by capable young Scotch woman; good cook and laundress; please state wages. ANNA MACAULEY, 13 Dover st., Boston. 28

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, experienced, desires position in private school or settlement work; excellent references. Address for August, MISS WURTELE, Hotel Sam-O-Set, Rockland Breakwater, Me. 31

LAUNDRESS, competent, wants day work in private family. ARABELL ELLISTON, suite 2, 57 Norway st., Boston. 31

LAUNDRESS—First-class and reliable colored laundress would like laundry to take home; call or write. MRS. LOUISE GOODRIGE, 1 McLellan st., Sta. A., Boston. 28

LEDGER CLERK and assistant bookkeeper, 38, single, good experience and references, $14-$15 per week; mention 10147. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

MAID—Colored girl wants position as lady's maid, nurserymaid or chambermaid. JUANITA DAVIES, 518 Shawmut av., Boston. 30

MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE would like a position as caretakers of home or estate; can furnish good reference. JOS. TINDEL, Box 450, care Geo. E. Wagner, Deep River, Conn. 28

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes work cooking and other light work in small family; good home more than high wages; references. NELLIE DARLING, 29 Telegraph st., South Boston. 2

MOTHER'S HELPER—Young colored girl wants situation to care for one child. EDITH M. BERRY, 45 Norway st., Boston. 28

MOTHERS' HELPERS—Bright, earnest girls (14-16) seek positions. Apply PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury high school, 2 Dunreath st., Roxbury; tel. 3210 Rox. 2

NEAT colored girls seek positions as mothers' helpers and light housework. Apply PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury high school, 2 Dunreath st., Roxbury; tel. 3210 Roxbury. 2

NEAT YOUNG GIRL (colored) would like position in office to answer telephone and door bell. MISS EDITH LATTIMORE, 28 Ball st., Boston. 28

NURSERY GOVERNESS or attendant to child; excellent references; experienced kindergartner would take temporary position. M. E. PORTER, 64 W. Rutland sq., Boston. 29

NURSERY GOVERNESS wishes position with a refined family at shore or country; references exchanged. M. A. ROWE, 55 Blanche st., Cambridge Mass. 31

NURSERYMAID to take charge of infants; residence Boston, 30, single, good experience and references; $7-$8 per week; mention 10158. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

NURSERYMAID — Refined, Protestant, North German girl, with best references, wants situation or would do housework for one or two in family, without washing. CLARA DICKELT, 64 Oak st., Middleboro, Mass. 30

NURSERY MAID—Young colored girl wishes a position, or to assist in light housework. DOROTHY WADE, 38 Dover st., Boston. 29

OFFICE GIRL wants position; can use typewriter; best of references given. MISS L. M. WADE, Canterbury, N. H., Box 14. 30

PLAIN COOKING and light housework wanted. MRS. GRACE J. ASHTON, Vineyard Haven, Mass. 29

RESPECTABLE colored woman would do plain cooking for the help and keep books in small laundry at summer resort. C. H. THOMPSON, 4 Riverside pl., Cambridge, Mass. 29

SEAMSTRESS, residence Roxbury, 60, single, good experience and references, awaits an offer; mention 10136. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

SECRETARY, reader, companion or generally useful helper; cultured American, with 5-year-old son desires a home in good family in Boston. MISS L. W. LANE, Pearl st., Burlington, Vt. 2

SEWING AND ALTERATIONS wanted by the day; best references. MRS. MARY T. KELLY, 350 Broadway, Everett, Mass. 2

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; rapid and accurate; excellent worker; country position preferred; references. MISS FLOY HOWLAND, 201 Vaughn st., Portland, Me. 2

STENOGRAPHER and typist, residence Swampscott, 21, single, good experience and references, $8-$10 per week; mention 10157. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 30

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 14 years' experience, desires high-grade position; accustomed to having full charge correspondence, card systems, etc. MISS E. M. HILTON, 483 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.; phone Dor. 5386. 29

TEACHER, thoroughly experienced, desires to tutor evenings; especially successful with the English language; will work reasonably. MRS. A. T. MEYER, 27 Cumberland st., Boston. 2

TEACHER would like work during afternoons; could do office work; residence Boston; 26; single; would give elocution lessons; awaits an offer. Mention No. 10079. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 29

VISITING TEACHER OF FRENCH AND GERMAN desires employment for moderate compensation; can furnish excellent references. Address MISS REBECCA LEVINE, 320 Blue Hill av., Roxbury, Mass. 29

WANTED—Position as assistant matron in school, or institutional position; with chance of advancement; three years' training, domestic science. HAZEL G. CATE, 59 Kimball st., Needham, Mass. 28

WANTED—Table, pantry or kitchen work in Boston or suburbs; experienced waitress; wil work by day or hour. CORA C. FISHER, 505 Columbus av., Boston. 28

WOMAN wants day work of any kind. MRS. KEARNS, 2010 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

# N. Y. STORES SEEK EMPLOYEES' BETTERMENT, SAY INVESTIGATORS

## Comfort Provisions, Better Hours and Commission Systems Show Gains Although Girls' Pay Does Not Come Up to Mark

## MILL WAGE EXCEEDED

TOWARD its customers on the one hand, and toward its employees on the other, some one has said that the conduct of a department store is one of the most complex developments of modern times. In practical dealing with the balance of this equation the welfare department of the National Civic Federation, of which William R. Wilcox is chairman, is prepared to say, since its investigation of conditions in New York, that a sincere effort is being made by all of the stores to improve the conditions under which their employees work and endeavor constantly to improve the relations between the management and those in their employ, though the success is seen greater in some stores than in others.

The result of the investigation of 22 establishments in New York has just been published in "The National Civic Federation Review" in an exhaustive report of 65,000 words. It is a handbook of information giving detailed expert advice for the promotion of welfare work.

The topics of investigation assemble under these four divisions:

I. Welfare activities and recommendations for improvement.

II. The length of the working day.

III. The problem of women's wages in the department stores.

IV. The relation of wage scale to the social problem.

Among the wrongs to be righted, as this investigation saw conditions, were long working days, including the holiday season and general overtime; slow promotions; insufficient pay of a large class after the apprentice period; the fining and docking system; no dismissal notice to rank and file; instruction talks and conference after hours and indifference or ignorance on the part of many responsible heads concerning high and correct standards of welfare work. It would be unfair to the stores not to say that in no one store in which these investigations were carried on were all of these conditions found. The only one which more nearly applies to all is the length of the working day.

Except on days on which there are special sales, it is said that the public does not begin to purchase to any extent before 10:30, and the Retail Dry Goods Association was urged to consider favorably adopting the policy of opening at 9 o'clock in the morning.

### Comforts in Effect

Interesting features of the welfare work as it is conducted in many of the stores are shown in lunch rooms where daily light lunches are served, at cost and in some places below cost; roof-gardens, artistically furnished, where employees may spend the noon hour; special care of women and junior employees and advice given by experienced welfare workers; a distribution of a cooled beverage twice daily in summer; the money-lending plan and warnings against loan sharks; providing of a drying rack for wet garments and a supply of skirts, shoes and hosiery to take the place of wet ones; the loan of umbrellas without a deposit; two days' vacation with pay in the early spring in appreciation of the extra time which the employees work at Christmas. Many of the stores were found to minister to the well-being of the employees, not only in the stores, but also in their homes.

### Wage Below Standard

Public accountants were engaged by the National Civic Federation to make a thorough inspection of the payrolls of the feminine employees in 17 department stores. In the interest of accuracy and for the purpose of getting the stores on a common basis as nearly as possible, the classifications determined upon were: (1) Saleswomen, (2) assistant buyers, (3) manufacturing departments and (4) all others, both over 16 and under 16.

As averages may mislead and be unfair to low-wage groups because a few high salaries considerably increase the wage rate, one special table was prepared to give the numbers receiving certain definite wages.

### Wage Standard

Generally speaking, the report shows that 38.65 per cent, or 3427 of the 8867 saleswomen, and 51.33 per cent, or 10,078 of all the women employees, totaling 19,627, in 17 New York stores, get less than $8 a week, it being remembered that social workers have given $9 as the lowest reasonable wage for a girl entirely self-supporting in New York, although $8 is the standard set by such investigators in Boston. One store has none selling under $8 and only 64 under $9; while another having two at less than $8 has only five under $9. On the other hand, there are 654 of the total number of feminine employees receiving under $4 and 2603 getting less than $5.

The general situation is indicated by the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average rate of saleswomen | $9.31 |
| Including commissions paid in certain stores | 9.58 |
| Average rate of women employees in the manufacturing departments | 10.93 |
| Average rate of all other feminine employees: | |
| Over 16 years of age | 7.09 |
| Under 16 years of age | 3.85 |
| Average rate of all feminine employees | 8.58 |
| Including commissions paid in certain stores | 8.70 |

The highest average wage rate paid saleswomen in any given store is $14.49, the lowest being $7.11.

The highest wage paid any individual saleswoman (not buyer or assistant buyer) is $60, and the lowest is $3.50. Excluding the four firms paying the highest average rates to saleswomen, $14.49, $13.43, $11.51 and $10.33 respectively, the average wage rate paid saleswomen in the other 13 stores is $8.38.

In this inquiry affecting saleswomen the average rate is that of the full complement of the sales force in each of 17 stores, and then of all taken together. Investigations other than that of the government into wages of saleswomen, made in various parts of the country, have been less valuable, it is asserted, for the reason that "a given number of saleswomen" has been the basis. Under such a plan the full group selected may all be getting approximately the same salaries and simply represent types from several stores. It would be possible to take a group living in a particular community and to show that their average wage is $6, but in that number there may not be any getting the highest or the lowest salary.

### Commissions Allowed

The accountants' report contains the following:

"In the majority of stores some scheme existed for payment of commissions on sales to saleswomen in certain departments. This practice seems to be steadily gaining ground, and we were informed in two or three of the stores visited that they were actually installing, or had under consideration the immediate installation of systems whereby saleswomen would receive additional remuneration throughout the organization.

Despite the fact that wages are low in department stores, they are lower in other trades.

The following facts probably will surprise many:

1. The average wage paid women employees in New York department stores is appreciably higher than the average of factories, mills and like industries in which women are employed in that city.

2. The average of the wages paid women by the large department stores is much higher than that of their small competitors and the thousands of retailers in the various lines of trade."

According to this report the conditions in these stores conducive to the comfort of the worker are as favorable as are those in any line of trade or industry in this country. A number of the department store proprietors have asked the national civic federation to furnish experts to aid them in working out some of the reforms found necessary by this investigation.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

**Rights of Railroads**

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—The railroads have grievances to arbitrate as well as the men, and they have the same right to be heard by an impartial tribunal. Why should any one oppose giving them a hearing? If their claims are just they ought to be recognized and their wrongs righted. If on the other hand their grievances are not well founded, the commission in denying them will simply perform one of its statutory duties. Railroad men ought to be the last to protest against giving the roads a hearing upon their list of demands. Arbitration is by no means a one-sided proposition. A board of mediation was not created for the simple purpose of resolving the demands of organized labor for better pay and changed working conditions, and all fears expressed that this latest move of roads will prevent arbitration of the pending claims should be dispelled at once. What is fair for one is fair for the other. The reply of the men to the demands of the railroads, if it is a manly and honest one, will not oppose the arbitration of all claims that are presented in good faith and are entitled to adjudication.

**Tariff Making Despatch**

NEW YORK PRESS—For the way he continues to urge members of the Senate and House to drive through with the new tariff work, President Wilson is sure of hearty public approval. In that purpose he has the backing of voters not only in his own party, but in other parties. Even those who don't want and don't believe in the sort of tariff Congress is giving the country wish it to go into operation just as quickly as it can. While the tariff measure has been going through Congress industry and business have managed ao make out fairly well under the circumstances. But as the weeks have gone on it has become more difficult for mills and factories to "write business," and merchants have been more and more embarrassed to know just how much—or rather how little—to add to their stocks for "hand-to-mouth" trade. As soon as it became a foregone conclusion that there was to be a new tariff every business man wished to have the uncertainty over as soon as possible, and, whatever everybody may think of the provisions of the measure as principles, one is bound to state that both the House and the Senate have done very creditable work in trying to get to the end of their schedule-making with despatch.

**Government and Oil Plants**

KANSAS CITY STAR—The people needed a Panama canal. They called upon private enterprise to build it, but the contract system failed. The government stepped in, took up the task and proceeded to the completion of the work. An unreclaimed arid waste lacked only irrigation to make it a land of gardens and farms. Private industry was unfitted to be given charge of this great public undertaking—and the project of the Roosevelt dam was carried through by the government. A few days ago a Minnesota United States senator presented to the body of which he is a member a joint resolution of the Legislature of his state, requesting Congress to provide for the government ownership and control of the oil-producing industries of the nation. The resolution recited that the Standard Oil concern has absolute control of this country's, if not the world's supply of crude petroleum and its products, has unlimited power to dictate the market prices of such commodities, and that it is impossible for private capital to compete with or curb this most powerful monopoly. Wherefore the prayer of the state's petition. These are signs of the times that private corporations cannot afford to overlook. For self-protection they should cultivate efficiency; they should invite and aid public supervision; they should eliminate merely profit-seeking management. They are put to the need of proving, in short, that private control of big enterprises is the best for the public's welfare.

### AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

Today a new worker is to be added to the summer staff of residents at Ruggles street neighborhood house, Miss Mabel Parsons of Atlanta, Ga. Miss Parsons will remain through August. Tonight the mothers are to have their weekly party in the yard, and tomorrow a large group of mothers will go to Bass Point for an all-day outing. On Wednesday evening the monthly house dance will be held at the Elmwood gymnasium.

At Denison house on Wednesday evening subscription dances for the young people will be begun, to continue weekly indefinitely. A fee of 10 cents will be charged for admission, which will be used to pay for the music.

Tomorrow a dozen boys from Roxbury neighborhood house will go to the camp at Bennington, N. H., for an 11-days' vacation. Other groups of boys will go later. The girls' term at camp closes today.

The Jewish Social Club of the Elizabeth Peabody house will have a party tonight in the gymnasium. Tomorrow night and succeeding nights this week the presentation of Yiddish plays in the theater, which was begun last week, will continue. Between the acts there will be music and sketches by some of the boys of the neighborhood.

The members of the Civic Service house are to have an all-day picnic next Sunday at Waverley Oaks.

One of the dramatic clubs of Ellis Memorial will present the play, "A Pair of Spectacles," in the town hall at Sharon, Mass., on Wednesday evening of this week. The last group of girls are now at the Sharon camp and the first group of boys will go next Monday for two weeks. Five more boys went to the caddy camp at Bethlehem, N. H., last Saturday, and five more will go probably at the end of this week.

### PREMIER GOING TO MUSKOKA

OTTAWA, Ont.—Hon. R. L. Borden and Mrs. Borden expect to go to Muskoka for a week's golfing at the Royal Muskoka about the middle of August and from there to Toronto.

*For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.*

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

*The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.*

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, past middle age, good plain cook, thoroughly experienced and refined, wants situation on small farm or in suburbs; pleasant surroundings preferred to large wages. Call or address MRS. S. WETHERBEE, 434 Parkway, Revere (Beachmont cars). 2

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (50) wants work in small family; good sewer. MRS. CARRIE LA ROCHELLE, 69 School st., Charlestown, Mass. 2

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American woman wants position in small family; no washing. Call or address MRS. A. V. BATES, 108 Templeton st., Dorchester. 2

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Capable Protestant girl wants situation in adult family; good cook and manager; good wages expected. HELEN GEARY, Warren st. P. O., Roxbury, Mass. 30

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in refined small family; take full charge; no laundry; plain cook; neat and reliable, economical, desiring pleasant home; $3 weekly. ANNA BRIGHAM, Bellingham pl., Boston. 29

YOUNG GERMAN-AMERICAN WOMAN would like offices to clean mornings or evenings; honest and reliable; is also an excellent ironer with the Patent Gasoline Piazza Iron; the finest references given. MRS. SOPHIA LEHMANN, 115 Minden st., Roxbury, Boston. 2

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

STAMPERS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced stampers on stationery, bronze and color work. Apply at office of general manager. 2

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

AN EXPERIENCED WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, age not over 40, for family of 3. Write, giving full particulars and references, MRS. E. R. ROSS, 33 Ely pl., East Orange, N. J. 28

HOUSEMAID (colored); must come well recommended. MRS. MAY E. WELCH, 163 N. Pearl st., Buffalo, N. Y. 30

SALESWOMEN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their women's belt and neckwear departments. Apply at office of general manager. 31

WANTED—Thoroughly competent and experienced woman of good appearance to take care of a ladies' small luncheon parlor; only a person who has had experience need apply. S. HIRSCH'S SONS, Niagara Falls, N. Y. 2

WANTED—Girls to learn feather business; must be over 16. Apply at Bloomsburg office, AFRICAN OSTRICH CO., or factory at Espy, Pa. 2

WANTED—Experienced attendant; a woman of refinement to care for little girl 2 years old; must be strong and willing and speak either French or German; references required; East Hampton, Long Island, now; willing to go to Chicago suburb in fall; state wages. Address MRS. C. D. BOYLES, East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. 30

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, experienced, not over 40; family of 3. MRS. ROSS, 33 Ely pl., East Orange, N. J. 31

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BUSINESS MAN, thorough, of broad experience as salesman, buyer and manager, desires position; highest references. W. W. MATTHIAS, 436 E. Walnut lane, Gtn., Philadelphia. 2

CARETAKERS—Young couple want position in city. P. J. MURRAY, 2252 126th st., New York city. 29

CLERICAL POSITION wanted by young married man as bookkeeper and cost clerk; several years' experience; best of reference. F. E. LINN, 1823 Plainview av., West Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2

CLERICAL WORK WANTED by young man; god penman; accurate at figures; some experience as shipping clerk. JOSEPH M'VEIGH, 215 14th st., Brooklyn, New York. 30

CORRESPONDENT, German, French, all-around office man, age 24, able, willing to attend to any kind of office work; arrived from Europe lately. KENT TUCH, care Bernheim, 2023 7th av., New York. 29

DANCING TEACHER—Young Englishman, expert in all dances, desires a position. JOSEPH TATTERSDILL, 21 East 15th st., New York City. 30

ENGINEER, 20 years' experience municipal, general engineering and heavy building construction; at present employed in the West; desires to locate in or near New York city and would like to engage in subdivision and supervision of building construction. A. L. CHURCH, 64 W. 38th st., New York. 30

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER desires position; experienced in manufacture of telephone and telegraph cable; also has office training and is good correspondent. GRAHAM W. MASSINGHAM, Donaldson apts., N. 2d st., Harrisburg, Pa. 30

ESTATE MANAGER, capable of entire management, seeks engagement; practical experience; correspondence solicited. R. R. HUGHES, West Long Branch, N. J. 31

GARDENER, single, wishes position to care for lawn and garden; no hothouse experience; references; $35 month and board. Apply by letter only, JOSEPH S. BLACK, Stratford, N. J., Box 25. 2

GARDENER, COACHMAN, MILKER, etc., single, Protestant, wants position; references; please reply by letter only. G. CLARK, Boynton House, Wood st., Vineland, N. J. 2

GAS FITTER, experienced, would like position; can use soldering iron. HARRY LEVINE, 42 Grove st., Boston. 29

GENERAL WORK wanted by young man, 24; good character; would go west. HARRY SCHOMAKER, 724 Bergen st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 29

GENERAL WORK wanted by American, middle-aged, driving single team or any light duties, for room and board; best references; please write particulars. CHARLES C. ROBINSON, 136 E. 127th st., New York. 29

GENTLEMAN (24), well educated and an art student, wishes some artistic work; can sell pictures; New York or Boston preferred. ALFRED VON LOFLAND, 2325 South Lambert st., Philadelphia. 2

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER is open for engagement; can superintend, design and estimate, also correct troubles in defective heating apparatus. Address FRED T. OAKES, 150 Nassau st., Room 2109, New York. 31

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE wishes position with good firm anywhere; good penman and accurate at figures. WILLIAM BERNFELD, 50 Lewis st., New York City. 30

MANAGER of lunch room or general store; young man wishes position; good references. JOHN MAYHOOD, 159½ Hall st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 30

PORTER, janitor, caretaker, or any similar position is desired; excellent references. OSCAR VON HAGAN, 2462 Broadway, New York. 28

PRIVATE SECRETARY or assistant to sales manager or other executive—Position wanted by expert stenographer, practical knowledge of bookkeeping; thoroughly experienced. W. H. GEYER, 74 West 103d st., New York. 30

SALESMAN on the road or inside, on cloaks; 14 years' experience; or any other line. A. SREBNIK, 17 W. 114th st., care Gordon, New York. 31

SALESMAN, thoroughly competent, clean and active record (26), artistically inclined, highly indorsed for business capacity and personal integrity, seeks connection with reputable industrial or mercantile house; New York or elsewhere. B. GOLDMAN, 1032 Hegeman av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 31

SALESMAN—Many years' experience, would travel for New York city wholesale house in N. Y. state. C. J. WRIGHT, 1332 Sunset ave., Utica, N. Y. 30

WANTED—Position soliciting or general circulation work on popular daily or weekly paper; salary or commission basis. Address W. E. GERMAN, 709 Walnut st., Williamsport, Pa. 2

WATCHMAN, night janitor; German, middle-aged, married, wishes responsible, steady position; has 10 years' experience; best, unquestionable city references. A. WOHLGEMUTH, 538 W. 126th st., New York. 29

WINDOW DRESSER AND CARDWRITER, energetic, high grade man, desires position, department or furnishings store. S. MITTLEBURG, 1745 Prospect pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 29

YOUNG MAN (26), married, ambitious, wishes position at anything; reasonable salary. CHAS. KLEIN, 642 Second av., Astoria, L. I., N. Y. 2

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, good penman, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires clerical position. I. HOFFBERG, 158 E. 113th st., New York. 29

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position (mercantile) in New York or Brooklyn, to learn business and with opportunity of advancement. J. ZIELIAN, 618 E. Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 29

YOUNG MAN (26) desires position, anything; clerical preferred. JOHN F. SHERIDAN, 417 East 151st st., New York. 29

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position in mercantile house; three years' experience as stock clerk and city salesman; references. M. ARTHUR LAST, 346 East 138th st., New York. 29

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position in telegraph department of railroad or telegraph company; has little exp. with dots and dashes; willing and ambitious. EDWARD DANIELS, 433 Sixth st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 28

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes work by the day; will work reasonably. ANNIE L. WILLIAMS, 52 W. 94th st., New York city. 29

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER, companion—Woman of refinement desires position; good sewer; references. MISS S. A. MILES, 132 Prospect st., Ridgewood, N. J. 29

BOOKKEEPER, competent, with some experience in construction work, also having a practical knowledge of stenography, desires permanent position; reference. MISS MARGARET N. GREEN, 4416 Sansom st., Philadelphia. 29

CARE OF CHILDREN wanted during vacation by refined colored girl, high school student. DOROTHY WARD, 405 Waverly av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 29

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; refined colored girl wishes place, city, country. HATTIE CARNEGIE, care Mrs. Lemond, 125 West 134th st., New York. 29

BUYER, assistant buyer or head saleswoman in high-class dressmaking, special order—Woman with best references, having a trade, wants position. Address O. BELL, 956 Marbridge bldg., 47 W. 34th st., New York. 31

CHAMBERMAID—Light colored girl desires work in private family; knowledge of sewing; references; reply by letter only. DORA EVANS, 116 W. 139th st., New York. 28

COMPANION AND ATTENDANT or housekeeper for one adult or business people—A refined American middle-aged woman wishes position. Address MRS. THOMPSON, care Mrs. O. H. Penny, R. F. D. 54, Danbury, Conn. 31

COMPANION AND CORRESPONDENT TO LADY—Would travel south in winter; references. MISS LAURA C. BAILEY, 3 Garfield pl., Upper Montclair, N. J. 28

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER — Fully capable woman would like position; or any position of trust; highest references. RUTH A. HARPEN, 440 S. 43d st., West Philadelphia. 2

DRESSMAKER (French) wants employment; city or country. MME. SELINA ARRIAGA, 161 W. 140th st., New York. 31

DRESSMAKER, best references, wants work by the day. MRS. JEANNETTE H. KAY, 35 W. 93d st., New York city. 30

DRESSMAKER desires employment; $2.50 per day. Tel. 1013 Morningside. MISS FREYER, 501 W. 123d st., New York city. 29

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER—Intelligent young woman, competent, neat and truthful; dainty cook; first-class reference; no laundry; will take entire charge of refined home; wishes to be treated as one of family; willing to go out of New York. MISS BECKER, 601 W. 181st st., New York. 2

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted in private family. MISS O'BRIEN, 230 W. 136th st., New York. 29

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—German girl, speaking some English, desires employment; plain cook, good laundress, reliable; best references from present employer. MRS. D. BONHAG, 229 N. 19th st., East Orange, N. J. 29

GENERAL OR NURSERYMAID—Neat colored girl wants position. MARY J. VALENTINE, 213 E. 88th st., New York. 30

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION—Educated and refined American lady wants position; willing to travel; best credentials. Address MISS CLARA O. KILEY, Harbor View Apts., 62 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 31

HOUSEWORK wanted by young colored girl; steady or few hours daily, or would do dressmaking, or chamberwork. MISS MILDRED JORDON, 30 W. 137th st., New York. 28

MATRON or assistant—Englishwoman of ability and experience would like a position in a seminary or boarding school. LOUISA McLAREN, 535 E. Utica st., Buffalo, N. Y. 28

MOTHER'S HELPER wants position by Sept. 1; 5 years in last place with full charge of child. MRS. MARY ALBURGER, 1525 Montgomery av., Philadelphia. 28

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, experienced in taking charge of salesroom for a wholesale house; can sell goods; references. Address DORIS DONALDSON, 1737 46th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2

WANTED—Position as housekeeper; has had charge of a large boarding house; over 60; refined and possesses exceptional executive ability. MISS M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, 37 South Washington st., Rochester, N. Y. 2

## CENTRAL STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Energetic young man, stenographer in insurance office; good opportunities for advancement; apply by letter only. MANUFACTURING WOOD WORKERS UNDERWRITERS, 1518 McCormick bldg., Chicago. 2

## CENTRAL STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

PRINTER WANTED—Good two-thirder in model country shop; could use Junior operator; pretty town, harmonious conditions. GAZETTE, Sabula, Ia. 2

WANTED, BAKER — First man on bread, who will work nights; good wages for strictly temperate man who is an expert on bread, rolls and biscuit; in answer state age, if married and price. Address THE TURNER BAKERY CO., Geneva, O. 2

WANTED—Reliable single man who understands gardening, cow and horses. R. G. CLAPP, Mentor, O. 29

YOUNG MAN WANTED for office, correspondence and sales work in gas and electric fixtures factory. ENGLEWOOD CHANDELIER WORKS, 6142 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago. 30

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Good, reliable woman for washing, ironing and cleaning, by the day; $2 a day. Address MRS. A. J. LEDGERWOOD, 5835 Washington blvd., Chicago. Tel. Austin 169. 31

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT—Position wanted by experienced, all-around office man using safeguard system; also understands interest, discounts, averaging accounts, partial payments. L. E. REINER, 2210 Leland av., Chicago. 30

ADVERTISING MAN—Wide experience, initiative worker, tact, good executive; have live sales ideas; best of references. E. G. ALDRICH, 3621 Pine Grove av., Chicago. 29

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, employed, having first class education and experience, desires position as chief draughtsman with architect or corporation, Chicago. H. L. BOOTH, 722 Oakwood blvd., Chicago. 29

BOY (16) desires a position as office boy or any other position where there is opportunity of advancement. ARTHUR F. WARREN, 739 Roscoe blvd., Chicago. 2

BOY (15), second year at high school, wants position in an office at about $5 or $6; for the remainder of vacation. BERNERD L. WELLS, 852 George st., Chicago. 2

BOY (15) wants situation to learn the photography business. RHEA DIMMITT, flat L, 1745 W. Warren av., Chicago. 29

BUTLER AND MAID—Colored couple want position in private family in city or country; can give reference. MRS. J. S. DAVIS, 3337 Wabash av., 3d flat, Chicago. 31

GENERAL WORK inside or out wanted by young married man, studying evenings. ALBERT E. LARSON, 1801 Lawrence ave., Chicago, Ill. 29

GRANITE MAN, long experience, open to engagement as manager, superintendent or estimator, building or monumental work; best references. H. R. CHURCH, 1622 M. st., Bedford, Ind. 31

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT AND MANAGER, with technical education and valuable experience, desires engagement with a large concern. G. M. TURNER, 932 E. 46th st., Chicago. 2

USHER—Elderly American man, cultured, clean cut appearance, would like position in corporation offices as usher and handy man; familiar with automobile business. WM. E. BURDICK, 517 E. 50th st., Chicago. 2

WANTED—Position as telephone operator (student). P. J. FOLSOM, 753 Oakwood blvd., Chicago. 31

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, university education, traveling experience, acquainted in Missouri and Kansas, 5 years' executive work, mercantile knowledge; permanent position desired. CHAS. R. RHODES, 3010 Highland st., Kansas City, Mo. 31

YOUNG MAN—Four years in present position in bank wishes to make change. FLOYD K. TOMPKINS, 117 Willis av., W., Detroit, Mich. 2

OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS FOR HELP WANTED but not complying with the rules governing insertion in these columns MAY BE FOUND ON THE REGULAR CLASSIFIED PAGE Which Should Be Consulted

## CENTRAL STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (24, single) wants position as traveling salesman or local representative; can furnish references. ERNEST C. BERTHOLDT, 3931 Labodie av., St. Louis, Mo. 2

YOUNG MAN, graduate of agricultural college, would like position at an experiment staion, or as manager of fruit farm. DAN W. MATHER, 936 Leland av., Chicago. 2

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ADDRESSER, experienced, would like position by the day. ELEANOR SMITH, 2444 Wilson av., Chicago. 31

BUTLER AND MAID—Colored couple want position in private family in city or country; can give reference. MRS. J. S. DAVIS, 3337 Wabash av., 3d flat, Chicago. 31

COMPANION-HELPER—Refined, active elderly lady desires position in refined family; good reader, mender, and willing to help in any way. Address MRS. D. R. JONES, care General Delivery, Highland Park, Ill. 2

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS WOMAN desires position; capable of taking full charge of office; good stenographer and thorough knowledge of office detail. MISS ENA AISTON, 3651 Indiana ave., Chicago, Ill. 30

GOVERNESS or companion—Educated German lady, middle-aged, very conscientious, cheerful, with references and experience, about 3 years in this country, wants position; would like to travel. MISS MARGARETE KOTZENBERG, 2237 Powell av., care Mrs. V. T. Branns, Chicago. Tel. 2

HOUSEKEEPER desires situation; references; cheerful and obliging. MISS BAUER, 2070 E. 22d st., Cleveland, O. 31

HOUSEKEEPER or governess wants position; references furnished. MRS. MARIA SWEET, 606 W. 48th st., Chicago, Ill. 30

HOUSEWORK position wanted; no laundry work; good references. SADIE GUNNISON, 1522 N. Springfield ave., Chicago, Ill. 30

INSTITUTION WORKER, experienced, desires position as matron or directing housekeeper; might consider private family; middle-aged. MRS. DRUMMOND, 2622 Prairie av., Evanston, Ill. 31

LAUNDRY or housecleaning wanted by young colored woman; best references. MRS. MILDRED GREEN, 2963 Armour av., Chicago. 2

NURSERYMAID OR GOVERNESS—Thoroughly experienced, middle-aged North German woman wants situation; best references. W. HOFFMAN, 1241 Emerson st., 3d floor, Evanston, Ill. 29

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young woman would like a position. MRS. MARY HAAS, 243 Medbury av., Detroit, Mich. 2

PRIVATE SECRETARY or traveling companion; lady of college education in music and expression, with knowledge of stenography, desires good position. MISS AUDLEY B. FOSTER, Box 254, Eaton, Ohio. 29

RESPONSIBLE POSITION of any kind desired by experienced woman; capable of taking full charge of office; good knowledge of stenography. MISS ENA AISTON, 3651 Indiana av., Chicago. 31

SEAMSTRESS desires work by the day. MISS LAURA HAUSEN, 3217 Wentworth av., Chicago. 2

SECRETARY, housekeeper or both, also tutoring—Situation wanted by college graduate, home economics specialist. ADELE RICHARDSON, care G. Dyer, West Lafayette, Ind. 2

STENOGRAPHER—Situation wanted by young woman, 7 years' experience in law; capable of filling position of responsibility; highest references. THERESA STENSENG, 1201 East 47th st., Chicago. 2

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY—Expert wants situation; 8 years' experience; educated and capable; $20. MISS CAROLINE NORMAN, 1547 Farwell av., Chicago. Phone Rogers Park, 6394. 2

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires secretarial position or good stenographic position; salary $18 per week. MISS K. J. RASMUSSEN, 326 Wisconsin st., Chicago, Ill. 2

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND CLERK—Young lady desires position; 4 years' experience; best references. STELLA DIAMOND, 1229 St. Louis av., Chicago. 2

SWITCHBOARD operator—Neat appearing young girl wants situation; also experienced in auditing dept. and general office work. LOUISE HABER, 687 Clinton st., Milwaukee, Wis. 31

TEACHER desires position of trust, either as caretaker of apartments or housekeeper for one or two; best references exchanged. Write MRS. EDNA H. DORAN, 587 E. Third st., Galesburg, Ill. 31

TEACHER OR GOVERNESS — Young German teacher wishes to spend one or two years in American school or family. FRL. LOTTE VON KRAEHL, Furstenberg i. Mecklenburg, Germany. 31

## SOUTHERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

PRINTER—One able to manage small newspaper and job office; will guarantee fair wages; must be temperate and competent. DR. C. J. EDWARDS, Abbeville, La. 28

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Reliable, middle-aged woman as housekeeper for family of three adults; good cook; permanent home and reasonable salary to suitable person. MISS L. F. MILLER, 721 Redgate av., Norfolk, Va. 31

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER position wanted by experienced young man, 30 years of age, single, good habits; at present employed by large R. R. Co. in Miss. as cashier; salary $75 to begin with; apply by letter only. Address H. C. McPHERSON, Winona, Miss. 30

INTEGRITY, executive ability, aptitude for detail, thorough office training, broad experience and A1 references are offered by a young man desiring to locate in California; at present in government service. Address G. F. CHANDLER, P. O. Box 80, Savannah, Ga. 31

MAN (35) wants position with party of explorers or campers; wages no object. J. C. METZ, 1191 Tremont st., Galveston, Tex. 31

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent, with knowledge stenography, and typist, desires position in one of the western or southern states. MISS ELIZABETH SLYER, 1310 Kearney st., N. E., Washington, D. C. 2

COMPANION ATTENDANT—A lady of refinement and education desires a position to travel; best references. Address by letter only, MISS G. R. GOODE, 108 East Franklin st., Richmond, Va. 2

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper with college education desires position; legal work preferred; can furnish references. Address MISS ELLA SANDS, Fivepoints, Ala. 30

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman with child would like position in small family; western state preferred. MRS. ELIZABETH COOK, Shreveport, La., General Delivery. 2

INSTRUCTRESS—Young lady of professional experience in teaching desires position in a private home; references and testimonials furnished. MISS BESSIE D. RICE, Buckingham, Va. 30

TRAVELING position wanted by young woman of experience and refinement. MISS C. POLLEY, 205A Davis av., Richmond, Va. 31

## WESTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT—Young man (22) of good habits, wishes position as companion and attendant to elderly gentleman; will locate anywhere in western states. Write H. K. McINTOSH, 271 Porter st., Portland, Ore. 28

REPRESENTATIVE—A gentleman (43) desires to represent a financial or mfg. concern in the West; can give banking and other A1 references as to ability and integrity. Address B. S. RIVES, 453 3d av., Salt Lake City, Utah. 2

SALESMAN OR CLERK wants work on salary; will travel on road or clerk in store; has followed real estate business for years. W. H. CRAMER, Haddam, Kan. 2

YOUNG LAWYER with some banking experience and training in accountancy would like position of private secretary to gentleman. RICHARD E. KENT, 1475 High st., Denver, Col. 31

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent, with knowledge stenography, and typist, desires position in one of the western or southern states. MISS ELIZABETH SLYER, 1310 Kearney st., N. E., Washington, D. C. 2

MUSIC TEACHER, vocal and piano, desires employment. MISS GRACE GIBSON, 1230 Reynolds av., Kansas City, Kan. 2

## PACIFIC COAST

### HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Man with some business ability, capable of taking charge of a small dairy; good salary. Apply to H. C. HOLLAND, 696 West Dakota st., Pasadena, Cal. Mail address R. R. No. 2. 28

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wanted to assist in housework in family of two women, one employed during the day. MISS MARY BROWN, 1246 W. 22d st., Los Angeles, Cal. 2

## PACIFIC COAST

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AGENT, formerly a merchant in China, desires employment; 14 years' experience. S. A. KHURI, care general delivery, Los Angeles, Cal. 28

ATTENDANT—Young man (22) of good habits, wishes position as companion and attendant to elderly gentleman; will locate anywhere in western states. Write H. K. McINTOSH, 271 Porter st., Portland, Ore. 28

CHAUFFEUR—Position desired for repairing or driving any standard make of car; can furnish best references. H. C. FRARY, 125 North Marengo st., Pasadena, Cal. 31

ELDERLY MAN wishes to secure permanent employment in small store or shop; does not expect large, but reasonable wages; familiar with mechanical work. P. F. LLOYD, 295 East Cook st., Portland, Ore. 2

FOREMAN CARPENTER—Experienced; capable of handling any class building; city or country. WILLIAM W. FARISS, 234 W. 21st st., Los Angeles, Cal. 2

GROCER—Young man (30), married, wants position with wholesale firm; experienced; some salesmanship. HENRY H. DEATHERAGE, 2365 E. 7th st., Los Angeles, Cal. Phone Boyle 436. 2

MAN (35) wants responsible position near Los Angeles; experienced in office work, general merchandise and lumber. F. E. GIST, 132 E. 9th s[illegible] L[illegible]g Beach, Cal. 2

PAINTER of furniture desires employment; also repairing around a house. W. S. HAMMOND, 229 W. 25th st., Los Angeles, Cal. 28

REPRESENTATIVE desires position on Pacific coast for active concern; married, 36; experienced banker, salesman and advertiser; excellent references; familiar with California. E. H. ARCHER, 316 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. 29

SALESMAN, experienced, store and house furnishing, desires position; also experienced in gentlemen's furnishings; road and inside experience; any place; reference. EVERETT F. GAINOR, 3750 Telegraph av., Oakland, Cal. 31

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, 6 years' experience, desires position. MISS B. M. GOUDY, 1830 Mallon av., Spokane, Wash. Tel. Max. 1732-J. 29

STENOGRAPHER wants position. MARGUERITE NEALY, 314 Arcadia st., Pasadena, Cal. 31

WANTED—Position to care for children. MISS ANNA BOCK, 514 Grand av., Los Angeles, Cal. 31

## GREAT BRITAIN

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Girl fond of children, to help in general housework mornings and take charge of children (2 and 4) afternoons. MRS. JAQUES, 92 Erskine Hill, Hampstead Garden suburb, London, N. W. 2

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENGLISH M. A. requires post as tutor for vacation; at liberty Aug. 2 to Sept 9; coaching in evenings also required. H. C. N. ELLIS, 26 Welton pl., Hyde Park, Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng. 2

GARDENER seeks situation; good all-round man; excellent references; 8½ years in present situation; married; immediate employment desired. G. MIDDLETON, Welton st., Brough, East Yorks. 31

OPERATOR (linotype) in England desires good berth in Canada; news; speedy; society; or as operator-mechanic. Address WM. D. MORREY, 5 Lyceum av., Blackpool, England. 2

UNDERGRADUATE, fluent German and French, seeks employment as guide, interpreter, during August and September. D. MacDERMOT, Crewherne, Somerset, England. 31

WANTED—Situation as clerk, or carpenter and joiner; have knowledge of cold storage work; would go to Canada; can produce good testimonials. ROBERT D. PAGE, 7 Crusoe rd., Mitcham, Surrey, Eng. 31

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TEACHER OR GOVERNESS — Young German teacher wishes to spend one or two years in American school or family. FRL. LOTTE VON KRAEHL, Furstenberg i. Mecklenburg, Germany. 31

## CHINA

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, SECRETARY OR AUDITOR—Situation wanted by American, familiar with the far east; thoroughly experienced. Address A. O'D. GOURDIN, 61 Robinson rd., Hongkong, China. 28

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GROCERIES—"Service," quality, fair price, efficient delivery. Orchard & Orchard, 1443 E. 53d st. Tel. Hyde Park 635.

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Equitable bldg., Denver, Colo.

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ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, BINDERS—Mail business promptly handled. Williamson-Haffner Engraving Co., 14th st.

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FLORIST—PARK FLORAL CO.
1643 Broadway
Mail or telegraph orders carefully filled

ICE CREAM—Brick serves seven. At drug stores. Peerless Butter at grocers. Carlson Ice Cream Co. Established 1880.

HARDWARE, garden hose, fishing tackle. Majestic ranges. GEO. MAYER HARDWARE CO., 1518-1522 Arapahoe st.

LINENS AND LACES—Novelties, Forsythe Waists and Onyx Hosiery. HEDGCOCK & JONES, 719 16th st.

MILLINERY, LA MODE. All prices to suit all people. 808 15th st.; also carry hand painted china.

MILLINERY AND FURS—Largest line at pop. prices in Denver. The Lyman Millinery Co., 1120 16th. Wholsl. and retail.

PRINTING—THE UNION PRINTING CO. Quality, Service, Printers and Publishers. Phone Main 5435. 1829-31 Champa st.

PIANO TUNING expertly done. ALBERT S. JOHNSON, salesman for high grade pianos. 2253 Vine st. Phone York 3021.

REAL ESTATE, loans, insurance; care of property for non-residents a specialty. L. F. EPPICH, 612 18th st.

SEEDS, Poultry, Feeds and Supplies, all kinds—Get our prices. COLO. SEED & NURSERY CO., 1515 Champa.

SHOE REPAIRING—EASTERN SHOE REPAIR FACTORY, "Yellow Front." M. J. LAWLOR, Prop. Work called for and delivered without extra charge. Phone Main 8453. 1527 Champa st.

SHOES, Hosiery, etc., for Men, Women and Children. The Regent Store. Johnston & MacDonald, 1112-1114 15th st., "at the loop!"

STEAM, Furnace Heating. Witt Garbage Cans. MICHAEL HEATING CO., 504 15th st. Telephone Main 1774.

TAILORS—NATHAN BROS.
201-204 Colorado Building
Denver, Col.

### SALT LAKE CITY

AUTOS—Abe Mecking, Jr., Utah Auto & Taxi Co. Stand, Hotel Utah. Both phones 63. Also Exchange 190 all cars 1159-U.

CAFETERIA—SHAY'S
Serving Delicious Home-Cooked Foods
Opposite Postoffice, 341 So. Main St.

### SPOKANE, WASH.

BARBER SHOP—KOCH'S
Strictly up to date
New location. 16 Wall Street

BARBER SHOP—VICTORIA HOTEL
We observe and carry out the details of Hair Trimming

CLOTHING—WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE. "Stylefit $20 Clothes" Specialists. 331 Riverside. Phone A-2798.

DENTISTRY—DR. A. B. LOCKARD
205 Hyde Building
Phone Main 1335

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING
MISS SELMA AKINS
517 Granite Block

GERMOND WAFFLE HOUSE—Sprague & Lincoln. Waffles day and night; chops and steaks; 25c lunch; short ords. all day.

GROCERIES—BUSY BEE MERCANTILE CO.—"THE QUALITY GROCERS"—Our own kitchen for bakery and delicatessen products. Meat and sausage department under expert supervision. Green produce fresh daily. First class delivery everywhere. 714 and 716 Main ave. Phones: Main 530 and A-2646.

GROCERY AND MARKET—KING'S Superior goods, service and quality. Call Max, 1439 or A-2257 01427 Monroe.

HAIR SHOP—THE ORIENTAL, 212-14 Peyton block. All kinds of toilet and hair work. MME. SINKS. Main 2162.

HARDWARE—JOHN T. LITTLE HARDWARE CO. Hardware and sporting goods. 110 Washington, Just off Riverside

HAT SHOP—H. TAUBERT, hat maker. New hats to order, remodeling, cleaning, blocking. 919 Sprague. Main 5448.

HOTEL TOURAINE—Transient rates 50c and up; with private bath $1.50 and up. Riverside and Monroe.

LADIES' TAILOR—THE FLORENCE UPSTAIRS STORE will save you HALF or more on SUITS, COATS, DRESSES AND MILLINERY. HATS trimmed for 50c 506-516 Mohawk bldg.

LAUNDRY—CASCADE LAUNDRY
Expert French Dry Cleaners
Phones Maxwell 286 and B1374

LAUNDRY—PEARL—Soft river water used. No strong acids. We know how. Call Glen, 411 and 413 or F-1371.

MEN'S CLOTHES AND FURNISHINGS—The Crescent Men's Clothing Store, cor. Main ave. and Wall st. Main 6672.

PATTERNS from the Woman's page of the Monitor. Phone M-1708, or see BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO.

PIANO INSTRUCTION
JULIA VERNON BAKER
228 THE AUDITORIUM

PIANOS—SOLD DIRECT—National line. BETTY D. OREAR, Agt., Conservatory teacher. Touraine Hotel or Colfax, Wn.

PRINTING—UNION PRINTING CO. E. D. Furman, Prop. Fine job printing. Tel. Main 2262 and A-1532. 414 1st ave.

REAL ESTATE, Investments, Insurance, Loans and Rentals. Established 25 years. C. F. CLOUGH & CO., Spokane.

SHOES—"Foot Comfort, Quality Economy" guaranteed by those of ROGERS SHOE CO. 408 Riverside

SUITS, COATS, Dresses, Waists, Lingerie, Corsets, Shoes, Hose. THE CRESCENT, Riverside, Wall and Main.

TAILORING—HUPE
Fashioner of Fine Clothes for the Man Who Knows. 803 First Ave.

TAXICABS—CITY CAB & TAXI CO. Bell, Main 85. Home, A. 3487. W. J. & M. C. Conley, Props. 105 Howard.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Ziegler blk., corner Riverside and Howard. Start a bank account with your pay in your bills by check. We pay 4 per cent on savings accounts. Open every Saturday night from 6 to 8.

TRANSFER and Storage—THE CATER CO. For moving-van and baggage-wagons. We hurry. Tel. Main 3285 or A-3285.

## WESTERN

### SEATTLE, WASH.

ADVERTISING SERVICE—All legitimate forms of publicity handled to the advertiser's advantage. Writing, illustrating, placing, etc. THORNE ADVERTISING SERVICE, Inc., 616-618 Crary bldg.

ATTORNEYS—KARR & GREGORY. 911-13 AMERICAN BANK BLDG. SECOND AT MADISON.

ATTORNEY—J. M. Westling, 301 Lyon bldg. General law practice; collections, mortgage loans negotiated. Bank ref.

BABY CLOTHES—Complete line to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1527 Second Ave.

CAFETERIA—BIRD'S
A refined place to eat
Union Street - - Opposite Postoffice

CHINA & CUT GLASS—Fine dinnerware, hand painted and monogrammed white and gold; china for decorating, and all materials (send for catalog). Firing daily. Painting taught. PACIFIC COAST CHINA CO., 903 Third ave.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS—GEORGE W. TEMPLE, 552 Coleman Bldg. Phone Elliott 1377.

CLOTHING—$15 to $35—Quality Clothing
KING BROS. CO.
719 Second Avenue

CLOTHING—SINGERMAN & SONS
Clothing, Haberdashery and Hats
Cor. 2nd at Seneca—Lumber Exch. Bldg.

COAL—Clean Coal, Prompt Service, Correct Weight, Right Price. OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO., Elliott 325.

CORSETS—Agent for the GOODWIN and other first-class lines. Prices $1.50 to $25. MME. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second ave.

DAIRY LUNCHEON—MARYLAND
Seats for Ladies
Prompt, Progressive,
Pleasing Service
109 Columbia st. 503 Third ave.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, eggs, cheese. F. M. SIGSWORTH, Pike Pl. Public Market, Stall 206. Down stairs.

DENTIST—DR. C. C. TURNER
Suite 1002-1003 Cobb bldg.
Main 7663

DENTISTRY
DR. D. D. CAMPBELL, 403 Burke Bldg.
Phone Main 8849

DENTISTRY
DR. FRANK S. SMITH
514-515 Alaska Bldg. Phone Main 748

DYEING—BELMONT DYE WORKS
508 East Pine Street. East 946
Ladies' Suits Cleaned, $1.50

DYEING—PANTORIUM DYE WORKS, downtown office 1419 Fourth ave. Phone Main 7680. Wagon will call.

FLORIST — WOODLAWN FLOWER SHOP—Everything in flowers and plants. H. A. CROUCH, 1412 2d ave., Clemmer theater. Phone Main 6045.

FURNITURE—A complete home furnishing store; from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made. GROTE-RANKIN CO., 5th and Pike sts.

GROCERIES—OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND are the best. They are sold all over the state of Washington. Ask your grocer for them. If he doesn't have them tell us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.

HABERDASHERS—KING BROS.
719 Second Ave. CORRECT STYLES

HAIRDRESSING—VELVETINA SHOP
420-422 People's Bank Building
Hairdressing, Manicuring 25c

HAIR STORE—TOM SINGER'S, 1007 First ave., cor. Madison. Gentlemen's toupees and wigs a specialty, also hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring.

HOLSUM BREAD
Made clean, sold clean, delivered clean. Thirty-two ounce loaf for 10 cents. Your grocer sells "HOLSUM." Ask for it.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
VEGETABLE SILK SHOP
302 People's Bank Building

ICE CREAM, CANDIES,
LIGHT LUNCHES
STOKES, 912 SECOND AVE.

INTERIOR DECORATING, Upholstering, Wall Papers. Estimates Furnished. FREDERICK & NELSON

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and WATCHES
GRAHAM & VICTOR
Main 4320. 821 Second ave.

LADIES' TAILOR
N. J. OLSON
403 Melhorn Building. Main 512

LAUNDRY — SUPPLY LAUNDRY CO. "ALWAYS THE BEST"
East 317. Phones Elliott 2201

LAUNDRY—CITY OF PARIS FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY, 1313 East Madison. Phone East 2299. Shirts nicely hand laundered.

MEN'S UPSTAIRS CLOTHIER
LUNDQUIST-LILLY, 204 Empress bldg.
Less expense, hence lower price.

MILLINERY
DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS
MRS. E. SHOULER, 1116 Third Ave.

MILLINERY PARLORS AND SCHOOL
Day and Evening Classes
DES LOIS, 225 Peoples Bank Bldg.

MOVING, packing shipping. Fireproof warehouse. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLER, Main 2817.

NELSON'S HAND LAUNDRY
1807 TERRY AVE.
Phone Main 5479

ORIENTAL—Exclusive Chinese and Japanese embroideries, Mandarin coats, silks, linen and crepe embroidered gowns. Mail orders given careful attention. MRS. B. K. DAVIS, Importer, Zamora Apts., Ninth ave. and Seneca.

PAINTINGS—Imported. Picture Framing.
A. E. SCHNEIDER
818 Third Avenue

PIANOS—JONES, ROSQUIST & KILLEN Home concern. Complete lines reputable. 1510 Third ave. Phone Main 3121.

POLISH—SCHUMAKER'S renews furniture, woodwork and automobiles. Qts. 50c. BON MARCHE, or North 2600.

PRINTERS—METROPOLITAN PRESS PRINTING CO., Third and Marion—Engraving for all social occasions; calling cards, wedding announcements, etc.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MISS R. E. GODLEY, 552 Colman Bldg.
Phone Elliott 1377

ROOM AND BOARD—Desirable Home. Sound View. Walking Distance. FORESTHURST, 1216 Ninth av. Elliott 5224.

SCHOOL OF ORAL EXPRESSION and Dramatic Art—Elizabeth Torrey, Agincourt, 1823 Nagle place, near cor. Broadway and Denny way. East 7044.

SHOES—TURRELL SHOE CO., 903 Second ave., shows the largest stock of Shoes in the Northwest.

SHOES REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT
KLEIN'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
613 Second Ave.

SOUVENIR AND CURIO SHOP—Post Cards, Pennants and Antique Jewelry, 229 Union st., near postoffice. Phone Main 7393.

SUMMER SCHOOL—INEZ L. ALLEN—ALMA M. ALLEN. Opens July 7. 1010 East 45th st., Kenwood 388.

TAILORING—DUNCAN McGREGOR
Clothes for the man who knows
632 Lumber Exchange Bldg.

TAILORING—J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Merchant Tailor, suite 203, Traders' bldg., N. W. cor. Third ave. and Marion st.

## WESTERN

### LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BARBERS — UNION OIL BUILDING SHOP, 7th and Spring sts., 2d floor. Manicuring. WM. GROBSTEIN, Prop.

CURTAIN Cleaning—C. H. von Essen, A. C. Tunks, Mgr. Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co., 1523 S. G'd av., Los Angeles, Cal. Phones Home 23136, B'way 3100.

CUSTOM BOOTMAKER
CARL NELSON SHOE REPAIRING
347 S. Spring st., room 401

GARAGE—Repairing, storage, $5 mo.; autos called for and delivered. University Garage, West 192. 3782 S. Vt. ave.

GLOVES—THE GLOVE SHOP
619 South Broadway
"La Ganterie," 735 S. Broadway

GROCERS—RALPHS GROCERY CO.
"Sells for Less"
514 S. Spring Pico and Normandie

HABERDASHERS—BROWN BROS.
"Personal touch in haberdashery"
220 W. Fourth St.

HAIR DRESSING, Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Work. MRS. ROSE JARVIS, 709 O. T. Johnson bldg., 4th and Broadway. Home A 2613.

INVESTMENTS—Buy Los Angeles Harbor property for investment now—it is permanent and sure. Write Ferl Investment Co., San Pedro, Cal., for information.

JEWELERS
H. B. CROUCH CO.
Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry Special Order Work a Specialty. 217 W. 6th st., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F. 1779.

LADIES' AND MEN'S TAILOR
LAWRENCE G. CLARK
5th floor Garland bldg., 740 S. Broadway
F1374 (Morosco Theater). Main 2187

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—GEO. H. SHIMMIN, 218 West Third st. High Grade Goods at Moderate Prices.

MILLINERY—TRUITT. Latest styles, Pop. prices. Opp. Alexandria Hotel, 219 W. 5th st., Los Angeles. Phone F-3605.

MILLINERY—MARVEL
LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES
A 1999—Main 5463 241-43 So. Broadway

OFFICE FURNITURE—The Los Angeles Desk Co. "Let us equip your office." 848-850 S. Hill, 117-119 S. Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHER—The photographer of your town is the Studio of ESTEP & KIRKPATRICK (inc.), 535 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Phone F-2375.

PICTURES, Frames and Mouldings. Kanst Art Gallery, 642 So. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. B'way 2334. F. 2703.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and Fire Insurance. FRED M. WELLS, 705 Union Oil bldg. A. 5737. Mn. 1175.

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
—Two Stores—
623S. Broadway and Spring at 4th

SHOES—INNES SHOE COMPANY
THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR
A-5074 258 South Broadway Main 3101

SHOES
GUDE'S GOOD FOOTWEAR
537 Broadway—Two Stores—353 S. Spring

STATIONERY ENGRAVERS—Society, Wedding and Commercial Stationery Engravers. Brandenburg Engraving Co., 240 Wilcox Bldg. Main 5065.

STATIONERY—Visiting Cards, Wedding Announcements, Kodak Finishing. The John Metzger Co., 642 S Spring. F-3902.

STORING AND SHIPPING—Bekins Fire-proof Storage. Shipping household goods at reduced rates. East and West bound.

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MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS
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524 South Spring St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

TAILOR AND DRAPER
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7th and Spring, Los Angeles, Cal.
Home Phone A-3707. Established 1886

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OLIVER D. MILSOM—TEL. A-5488
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TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Hand Bags, Repair Work.
R. G. PUTNAM
549 South Broadway. F5462.

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WATCH REPAIRING—High class work at reasonable prices. C. H. BRIGDEN, 428 So. Broadway. F-1117. Main 6459.

### PORTLAND, ORE.

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AUTOMOBILES—White Motor Trucks and White Gas Pleasure Cars. 69 Broadway, Box 72, Main 692.

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Modern Clothes Shop
Good clothes, good values, good service
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DENTIST—DR. F. S. SKIFF
713-14-15 Broadway Building
Telephone Main 4164

DENTIST—DR. A. W. KEENE
Majestic Theatre Building, Room Five
351½ Washington st. Tel. Marshall 3205

DRY GOODS AND WEARING APPAREL
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Corner Grand ave. and East Burnside

ELECTRICAL—NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Fixtures and Heating Appliances, 229½ Alder st.

FIXTURES—Lighting Fixtures
J. C. ENGLISH COMPANY
128 Park Street

GLOVES, HOSIERY—Umbrella Store—LENNON'S; men and women; agents Phoenix Hosiery. Morrison st., opp. P.O.

JEWELRY—M. L. SMITH—The Little Jewelry Shop. Orpheum Theatre, Broadway and Taylor sts.

JEWELRY—WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Etc.
Expert Watch Repairing
W. H. LESH, 2nd floor, Selling Bldg.

LADIES' TAILOR—J. K. STERN
Fancy Suits a Specialty
447 Alder st. Main 6565.

LUNCH—BALTIMORE DAIRY LUNCHEON—Absolute purity and cleanliness. 287 Wash. st., 326 Wash. st., 86 3rd st., 303 Burnside st., 264 Morrison st. Bakery 207 4th st. G. H. WATSON, Proprietor.

MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
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MILLINERY—MRS. F. O. NORTHRUP
High Class Millinery—Special Designing
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NEEDLEWORK—THE NEEDLECRAFT SHOP—384-388 Yamhill st. Devoted exclusively to high class needlework, infants' wear, lingerie, etc. Monogram work a specialty.

PRINTING—The Irwin-Hodson Company, Expert Printers and Lithographers; Embossers and Copper Plate Printers.

SHOES—A. J. WOCHOS SHOE CO.—Regal, Nettleton, Laird, Schober, Queen Quality. Stores, 308 and 380 Washington st.

RESTAURANTS—Leighton's Dairy Lunch
332 Washington Street

STATIONERY, Engraving, Office Furniture. KILHAM STATIONERY & PRINTING CO., 5th and Oak sts.

TAILOR—RAY BANKHURST
Ladies' and Men's Tailor
Corner Sixth and Stark Streets

TAILOR—"Who's Your Tailor?"
See T. B. SNYDER
193 Broadway

## WESTERN

### WALLA WALLA, WASH.

DAIRY—VALLEY DAIRY stands for purity and wholesomeness. COYLE BROS., Props. Phone 2595.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, ladies' and children's ready-to-wear, bolt and fancy goods. A. M. JENSEN COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL—Everything. House wiring and repair work. PRINZ ELECTRICAL CO., 104 E. Alder st. Phone 1902.

EMBROIDERY WORK
ALL KINDS OF FANCY WORK
315 South Third St. Phone 711

LAUNDRY — THE STANDARD. WM. TEAL, Mgr. Phone 78. 44 South Palouse St.

MILLINERY—Leaders in exclusive styles. CAUVEL'S STYLE SHOP. Phone 2516. 102 East Main, Walla Walla, Wash.

MUSIC—THE FISCHER SCHOOL
A School of High Ideals and Musical Achievement—Phone 1744

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PHOTOGRAPHY—E. H. EGGERS. The PHOTOGRAPHER in your town. Phone 1654. 10 Colville St.

PNEUMATIC SWEEPER—THE DUNTLEY. Does the work. Let us show you. Call at Room 43, E. Main or Phone 901

STATIONERY, Office Supplies, Confectionery and Ice Cream. Wholesale and Retail. THE BOOK NOOK.

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ARTHUR C. THOMPSON

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824 Timken bldg., San Diego, Cal.

CAFETERIAS—The Morgan Cafeterias, 6th st., nr C; 2d st., nr. D; San Diego's best for quality and quick service.

DENTIST—DR. E. E. OSENBURG
643 Spreckels Building
Home Phone 2680. San Diego

DENTIST—DR. L. A. VIERSEN
Scripps bldg., cor 6th and C sts.
Office phone M.1068. Res. phone M.1293-W.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO.
Wiring—Fixtures—Supplies
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JEWELERS, Society and Fancy Stationers
THE ERNSTING COMPANY
915-917 5th st. Leading Jewelry Shop

JEWELRY—BERTRAM E. BOWLER, the Tourist Shop; Cal. gems; watch repairing a specialty. 1022 Third st.

LAUNDRY—MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO. of San Diego. Works, 16th and Logan. Phones 2153 and Main 3836. "Get it done the Munger Way."

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IMPORTER AND LADIES' HATTER
Masonic Temple, 1401 5th. Home phone 1988

PRINTERS—Commercial and Society—THE CRELLER PRESS. Superior service. 1324 F st., San Diego. Home tel. 1825.

REAL ESTATE, Rentals, Etc.—Correspondence solicited. L. D. GALE, Adams ave. and 47th st. Phone Main 4262-J2.

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REAL ESTATE, fire insurance and investments of all kinds; your patronage solicited. R. H. McFADDEN & CO., 1535 D st.

SHOES—THE WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
E. M. ROBERTS & CO., Props.
1059 Fifth st., bet. C. and D.

TAILORS—Correct clothes to measure; material and fit guaranteed. C. A. PATTEN & CO., 1135 F st. Phone Main 2115.

### LONG BEACH, CAL.

CAFETERIA—KENNEBEC
A Good Place to Eat
137 West Ocean Avenue

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FURNITURE—THE ARK FURNITURE CO., Furniture of All Kinds.
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### OAKLAND, CAL.

PIANOS, furniture, carpets, etc. GIRARD'S furnish homes complete from stoves to pianos. 517-519 14th st., Oakland, Cal.

## WESTERN

### PASADENA, CAL.

COAL, WOOD, HAY and GRAIN—UNION FEED AND FUEL CO., 99 East Union st. Phone 2039.

CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES—PASADENA CORSET SHOP. Mrs. H. B. Ford, 241 E. Colorado st. Phone F. O. 3388.

DRAPERIES and Window Shades—Samples by mail. GEO. F. LEAVENS, 171 S. Los Robles ave. Tel. F. O. 663.

DRY AND STEAM CLEANING—The Modern Cleaning Works. 56 Mercantile pl. Home phone 452.

DRY GOODS AND LADIES' READY TO WEAR
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EMBROIDERIES and real laces imported. Mme. Birdsall, "THE LINEN SHOP." 338 E. Colorado st., Raymond Hotel.

FLORISTS—THE ORCHID
LEADING
FLORISTS

FLOWER SHOP—ELDRED'S, 170 East Colorado st. Phone F. O. 227. Mail and telegraph orders promptly delivered.

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LADIES' FURNISHINGS — BLACKMAN, Waists, Lingerie, Corsets and Hosiery, 76 N. Raymond ave.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS
ISRAEL'S
96, 98 East Colorado st.

LAUNDRY—Wet wash and finished. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing. THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.

MARKET—THE CITY MARKET
118 E. Colorado st.
JOHN BREINER, Proprietor

MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
BRENWOOD—Clothes of Quality
37 N. Raymond ave.

MILLINERY—HOWARTER
High Grade Millinery
292 E. Colorado st. Phone Main 544

PLUMBING, Jobbing and General Repairing a Specialty. JOHN W. ARNI, 258 Franklin ave. Phone F. O. 2866.

PRINTING—PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO., 47 E. Colorado st. Office Specialties, Die Stamping and Engr.

REAL ESTATE - LOANS — INSURANCE
J. W. WRIGHT & COMPANY
42 North Raymond ave.

REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE
THE WICKERCRAFT. Phone 453.
F. W. RICHARDS, 135 W. Colorado st.

STATIONERY—BOOKS
"THE BROWN SHOP"
190 E. Colorado st.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, Hair Work
THE MISSES SCHAUFELE
244 Chamber of Commerce bldg.

SHOES—THE WALK-OVER BOOT CO.
36 E. Colorado Street
THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR

TRANSFER—Crown City Transfer and Storage Co., 161 Center st. Tel. Colorado 2718. Mail orders given special attention.

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### SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

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YE GIFT SHOP
1203 State Street

CLOTHING
THE GREAT WARDROBE
The Good Things in Clothes for Men and Boys. Hats and Coats for Ladies

DRY GOODS
G. F. TRENWITH
LADIES' FURNISHINGS

GROCERIES—DIEHL'S. A grocery since 1891. Dependable eatables and good service. 827 State st. Both phones 44.

### SAN FRANCISCO

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TAILORS—J. A. ULRICH
Men's Tailoring
45 Kearny st., San Francisco

Patrons of This Advertising
Will note that

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From merchants in
Eastern U. S. and Canada
Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Shops of Quality advertising from
Central and Western U. S.
Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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# Advertising On This Page

serves the buyer as a ready means of obtaining the names and addresses of reliable business firms with whom it is of advantage to trade wherever practicable.

# Real Estate Market News — T Wharf Activities — Sailings

Real estate has continued to hold the interest of all concerned in a most remarkable way this summer, and last week's summary shows a greater volume of business was transacted in mortgages than the same period in 1912 or 1911.

The number of transactions, however, was less than the two previous years. Several good sized deals were put through on Monday, July 21, which required considerable money to finance. That brought the amount of mortgages above the average, and brokers feel satisfied over the immediate prospect.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending July 26, 1913:

| | Transactions | Mtgs | Amount of mtgs |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 21 | 67 | 34 | $762,309 |
| July 22 | 84 | 39 | 94,936 |
| July 23 | 81 | 39 | 137,652 |
| July 24 | 78 | 38 | 242,103 |
| July 25 | 64 | 24 | 69,851 |
| July 26 | 65 | 34 | 354,716 |
| Totals | 439 | 208 | $1,661,567 |
| Same week 1912 | 471 | 223 | 1,203,953 |
| Same week 1911 | 449 | 196 | 610,283 |
| Week July 19, 1913 | 468 | 241 | 1,361,242 |

### SALES IN DORCHESTER

Sale of a frame dwelling and lot has been recorded from Sarah A. O'Neill to Wolf Berger at Michigan avenue, near Columbia road. All valued by the assessors at $8900 and $1700 of that amount is on the 4206 square feet of land.

Another sale has been completed by George W. Mason and another to Mary J. Donovan, involving the improved property at 8 Granite street, corner of Marsh street. It consists of a lot of ground containing 11,500 square feet, on which is erected a frame dwelling. The entire assessment is $2700.

### BRIGHTON CONVEYANCE

Property numbered 51 Franklin street near Lincoln street has been sold by Dominick F. Mullen to Susan G. A. Ivory. There is a land area of 5521 square feet which carries $1700 of the assessed value of $4700.

### HYDE PARK SALES

John Gonski and wife are the new owners of a frame dwelling at 19 Winslow street near Child street, purchased from Katherine Kilvin. There are 6820 square feet of land taxed for $700 and the improvements carry $2200 additional.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Kilsyth rd., 131 rear, ward 25; Alice P. Brockway; brick auto storage.
Everett st., 52, ward 25; Carton Belting Co.; frame shed and office.
Brattle sq., 16, ward 23; Triumph Couch Bed Co.; frame auto storage.
Arlington st., 81, ward 10; Shearer R. E. Trust; alter salesroom and factory.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Joseph F. Otis to Sam Pasquale, May pl.; q.; $1.
William W. Partridge to Henry Bollman, Bay State rd.; w.; $1.
Milton W. Marks, mtgee., to Jacob Saunders, Oneida st.; d.; $850.

SOUTH BOSTON

Arthur E. Feich to William J. Snow, Ninth st.; q.; $1.
Ellen T. Doucette et al. to John Brasiskis, Bowen st.; q.; $1.
Mary Luke to Anastasia Leary, E. Eighth st.; w.; $1500.

EAST BOSTON

East Boston Co. to Sidney H. Goldinger, Faxon st.; q.; $1.
Theodelina T. Margado to Angelina Falmulati, Whitby st.; q.; $1.
John V. Carchia to James Corsano, Lubec st. and Gove and Lubec sts.; q.; $1.
Charles A. Johnson est. to George F. Dando, Jeffries st.; d.; $2125.
Acme White Lead & Color Works to Acme White Lead & Color Works, Mich., Border st. and Boston harbor; w.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Catherine Teehen et all to Thomas F. Heffernan et ux., Archardale st.; q.; $1.
Sarah Gaidzakian et est. to Rachel Emmings, Itasca st.; d.; $200.
William T. Henderson to Mary J. Herlihy, Sudan st.; q.; $1.
Sarah A. O'Neill to Wolf Berger, Michigan av.; q.; $1.
Goldie Swartz to Mary G. Downey, Claxton st.; q.; $1.
Mary E. Farrell to Amy F. Morse, Deering rd.; w.; $1.
George R. Nugent et al., mtgee., to George R. Nugent, Columbia rd. and Wheelock av.; d.; $500.
George W. Mason et al. to Mary J. Donovan, Marsh st. and Granite av.; w.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

Securities Real Estate Trust to Lavinia Sexton, Nut st.; q.; $1.
John A. Havey to Welby H. McCollam, Pleasant st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
George L. Schirmer, tr., to Josie A. Newton, Manthorne rd.; q.; $1.
George L. Schirmer, tr., to Ada Duffie, Manthorne rd.; d.; $1.
Anna A. Parker to Joseph M. Cunningham, Johnwood rd. and Prospect av.; w.; $1.

BRIGHTON

Dominick F. Mullen to Susan G. A. Ivory, Franklin st.; q.; $1.
Frank W. Spencer to Edward F. Gowell, Washington st.; q.; $1.

CHARLESTOWN

Ida H. Pratt to Ellen A. Brooks et al., Albion pl.; q.; $1.

HYDE PARK

Katherine Kilvin to John Gonski et ux., Winslow st.; w.; $1.

CHELSEA

William Williams to First Baptist Church of Chelsea; rel.; $1.

WINTHROP

John H. Storer et al., trs., to Joseph L. La Fayette, Hale av.; d.; $1.

REVERE

Anna M. Derby, mtgee., to Edward P. Berry, Park av., Kilburn and Jarvis sts.; d.; $2617.

## SELECTMEN WILL DECIDE QUESTION

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—A special meeting of the selectmen will be called to determine whether or not another town meeting shall be called on the school question, last week's meeting having refused to appropriate $1400 additional for completing the work of enlarging and improving the South school.

## PRESIDENT SAID TO BE ADDING TO HIS AUTHORITY

### Failure of Senate Democrats to Adopt Measure Binding Members to Tariff Bill Support Gives Mr. Wilson Excuse to Lead

### PAST IS LOOKED INTO

WASHINGTON—The failure of the Senate Democrats, in caucus, to adopt a resolution binding every member of that party to support the tariff bill as reported by the finance committee, will give President Wilson additional reasons for exercising his authority as leader of his party, and injecting himself into the legislative situation.

While it is expected that the tariff bill will go through the Senate as the President wants it, the situation is so delicate as to cause the party leaders anxiety, and the slightest additional disturbance might easily mean such amendments of the bill, in important particulars, as would result in an administration defeat.

Mr. Wilson has been President for only slightly longer than four months, and yet he has taken so large a hand in shaping legislation, both as to the tariff and the currency, as to provoke wide criticism. What the Republicans and the Progressives have to say about the alleged usurpation by the executive of the functions of a coordinate branch of the government is not necessarily important, for it has back of it a desire to secure political advantage, but when the President is criticized by prominent members of his own party on this account it is assumed that he has done something to justify criticism.

Executive recommendations to Congress never have been made more freely than by President Wilson. He regards himself not only as the leader of his party, and in that capacity charged with the duty of seeing that Congress, under Democratic control, moves along right lines; but he also regards himself as the leader of the American people, and he so said in his recent Gettysburg speech. Such leadership, obviously, means that he must have a large hand in shaping the work of Congress, and so it happens that during the past four months he has had a great deal to say about the legislative program.

The tariff bill, in its most striking features, free wool and free sugar, is his. The House accepted his dictation in this respect unwillingly, and the present difficulties in the Senate are due entirely to it. The currency bill also is his, and the present difficulties in the House committee on banking and currency are very largely due to the fact that its members were not consulted when the tentative bill was being drafted, but were handed the bill, in completed form, and asked to put it through the House with as few changes as possible.

It is an interesting fact that many members of Congress have invited this sort of activity on the President's part. Others have objected, but this has not counted with a President who believes himself put into office to be the leader of the people. Criticism of the President's course has been so general among public men, although thus far under cover, in the main, that it is not difficult to see something of a political issue made of it, provided Mr. Wilson should continue his present policy throughout the remainder of the present special session, and through the regular session of next winter.

It is the constitutional duty of the President to make recommendations to Congress in the form of messages, a majority of these recommendations having legislation in mind. A fair interpretation of that duty, a good many men are pointing out, is that after it has been discharged, the President should await results, approving or vetoing bills as they come to him. But this is now mere theory. The practise is all the other way. Presidents, especially since Cleveland's time, have not confined themselves to recommendations, but have noted the effect on Congress, and where pressure has been necessary to strengthen recommendations, it has been brought to bear. Cleveland, Roosevelt and Wilson have been experts in that direction. McKinley and Taft did less of it, but even Taft became quite an expert during the last two years of his administration, and many of his friends have said that if he had been as expert during the first two years, he might still be President.

Undoubtedly, the presidency has assumed in recent years added importance in the eyes of the people generally, who have more and more come to look upon the man holding it as their direct representative. President Roosevelt was quick to see this change, which is of rather recent origin, and to take advantage of it. He saw it more quickly than Congress, whose members protested vehemently during the four years of his second term against his so-called interference with their work. It is the belief of many public men that the country at large expected President Taft to follow Roosevelt in this respect, and were disappointed when he failed, notably when the present tariff law was being enacted, to do so.

President Wilson, who is one of the most painstaking and accurate students of politics ever sent to the White House, has been quick to see that "interference" with Congress was one of Roosevelt's strong points, and the absence of it one of Taft's weak points, and so he has begun where Roosevelt left off, and begun with all the vigor of an old timer. His statement at Gettysburg that he regarded himself, in the presidency, as the leader, not of the Democratic party merely, but of the American people, was probably not a careless utterance, in the light of what has just been set out in this article.

The secret of the President's influence over members of the two Houses of Congress lies in his power, by a few remarks, uttered in a public way, to damage these men in their home states. It is a power that has not been used frequently, but it is ever present, nevertheless, and in these days of increasing executive influence, it, too, has been increased. Cleveland was the last President to use this power, and while it did not work the results that he had anticipated, there are reasons for believing that in the present day no public man could successfully stand it.

President Cleveland used that power when he permitted the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill to become a law without his approval, and characterized it as an act of "perfidy and dishonor," his words applying specifically to the four Democratic senators who were responsible for the changes in the bill made in that body, Mr. Brice of Ohio, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Murphy of New York and Mr. Gorman of Maryland. Beware of such a thing happening today, say the more cautious members of the two houses to each other, and then they recite the details of the Cleveland outburst.

It is recalled, however, that Mr. Cleveland's words, did not drive one of the four men named out of public life. Mr. Brice retired at the end of his term, March 3, 1897, and Messrs. Smith and Murphy on March 3, 1899. All three were the victims of the Republican landslide produced by the failure of the Cleveland administration and the disastrous free silver campaign of W. J. Bryan. There was nothing left for any Democrat in Ohio, New Jersey and New York, and these three senators retired with a multitude of other Democrats.

Mr. Gorman, who was the chief of the conspirators, fared even better than Mr. Cleveland. He lost his seat in the Senate at the next election, but not as a result of his recasting of the Wilson tariff bill. Free silver threw Maryland for the first time into the Republican column, and that party controlled the legislature charged with the duty of selecting Mr. Gorman's successor. In time, however, Maryland swung back into the Democratic column, and when it did Mr. Gorman returned to the Senate, where he ended his days.

So much for the story how President Cleveland attacked the four Democratic senators who played havoc with his theories of tariff reform. No senator or member of the House wants the experiment repeated by President Wilson, and so it happens that the latter is having so much to say about legislative matters, at the present time.

## SHIPPING NEWS

A good sized fleet of vessels discharged fares of fresh groundfish at T wharf today, but the total receipts were small comparatively for a fleet of that size to bring. Nineteen vessels were tied up at the pier and with the exception of the 152,000 pounds on the Flora L. Oliver, and three catches over 80,000 pounds each, most of the fares were but medium. Prices were comparatively low.

Arrivals: Flora L. Oliver 152,000 pounds, John J. Fallon 83,000, Louisa R. Sylva 43,000, Progress 24,500, Natalie J. Nelson 34,300, Annie Perry 29,300, Manhassett 35,500, Robert & Arthur 44,000, Fannie Prescott 45,000, Pontiac 35,000, Elk 85,000, Marian 6700, Columbia 5300, Etta B 1900, Georgiana 11,700, Emily Sears 16,300, Genesta 30,500, Sadie M. Nunan 96,000 and Appomattox 23,800.

A review of the receipts show hake to be moving in large quantities and three large trips of that fish were among the arrivals, the Flora L. Oliver having 100,000 pounds of hake alone, Sadie M. Nunan 75,000 and the Elk 70,000. These are all unusually large trips of that fish.

Other fish came in as follows: Appomattox 1000 catfish, Flora Oliver 500 halibut and three swordfish, Elk 12,000 halibut and 6000 salt fish and the following with halibut: Progress 500 pounds, Nelson 300 and Annie Perry 300. Dealers' prices: Steak cod $7.50 per hundredweight, market cod $3.75, haddock $3.25, pollock $3, large hake $2.75, medium hake $1.75 and cusk $3.25.

Swordfish arrivals at T wharf today were: Stranger 125 fish, Fannie Reed 92, Lafayette 80, Mabel Leavitt 50, Hester 43 and Gladys B. Simmons 37. Dealers bought the 427 fish at 12 cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Senator Gardner 250,000 pounds salt cod, Sylvania 80,000 salt cod, Hattie L. Trask 15,000 salt cod, Georgia 8000 halibut, 10,000 salt and 5000 fresh cod, Kineo 15,000 halibut, 10,000 fresh and 25,000 salt cod and Mystery 15,000 halibut, 10,000 salt and 5000 fresh cod.

Newport (R. I.) receipts were reported today as 65 barrels fresh mackerel, and 13 swordfish, brought in by 13 vessels.

Capt. Thomas Polk of the fishing schooner Gladys B. Simmons which discharged 37 swordfish at T wharf today reports that he picked up a white rowboat July 13 when 12 miles south southeast of Boone island. There were no marks of identification though the boat contained two pairs of oars and rowlocks, evidently belonging to some yacht as a tender. Captain Polk will make efforts to find the owner.

With tugs standing by to give assistance, the Morgan line steamer Chalmette, Capt. P. M. Middoe, is expected to be released at high tide today from her position near Barnegat, N. J., where she grounded in thick weather early this morning. Wireless reports from the craft say that there are no passengers aboard. The vessel carries a crew of 50 men who are all safe. The Chalmette plies between New Orleans and Savannah.

### PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Evangeline (Br) Ellis, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Hawkesbury, C. B., and Halifax, N. S.
Str Edenhall (Br) Moorson, Jucaro, Cuba.
Str Bunker Hill, Crowell, New York.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath, Me.
Tg Gwalia, Johnson, Norfolk, twg bg Harvard.
Tg Watuppa, Hammond, New York, twg bg Mauch Chunk.
Tg John T. Donohue, Moon, New York, twg bgs Hackensack, Troy and one other.
Tg Perth Amboy, Farnham, Plymouth, twg bg 783, for Sargentville.
Tg Honey Brook, Quinn, Port Johnson.
Tg John Scully, Willin, Philadelphia, twg bg Enos Soule.
Bark Gael (Br), Soria, Stamford.
Tg Mercury, Walls, Rockport, Me.
Sch Myrtle Leaf (Br), Merriam, Spencers Island, N. S.
Tg Cumberland, Duffy, Portland, twg bg Britannia, for Newport News.
Sch Frontenac, Coombs, Tampa.

### WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship lanes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; Cape Race, N. F., 830; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie (Ger), Bremen, etc., for New York, was 800 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 p m Sunday.

SS Gothland (Belg), Antwerp for New York, passed Nantucket at 6 p m Sunday.

SS Minnetonka (Br), London for New York, passed Nantucket at 6:30 p m Sunday.

SS Berlin (Ger), Berlin for New York, passed Nantucket at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Vaderland (Belg), Antwerp for New York, was 737 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 p m Saturday.

SS Paula (Ger), Shields for Philadelphia, passed Nantucket at 12:20 p m Sunday.

SS City of Augusta, Boston for Savannah, was 165 miles southwest of Gray Head at 6 p m Sunday.

SS Essex, Baltimore for Providence, passed Fire Island at 5:30 p m Sunday.

SS Suriname (Br), New York for Belize, was 508 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS El Occidente, New York for Galveston, was 54 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Ontario, Baltimore for Boston, passed Shinnecock at 8 p m Sunday.

Barge I D Fletcher, bound to Philadelphia, was off Cape Cod at 7 p m Sunday.

SS El Rio, Galveston for New York, was 112 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p m Sunday.

SS Bermuda (Br), Bermuda for New York, was 159 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Sunday.

SS Advance, New York for Cristobal, was 225 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Vigilancia, New York for Tampico, was 283 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Cherokee, New York for Georgetown, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 3:30 p m Sunday.

SS Topila, Marcus Hook for Galveston, was 150 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 8 a m Sunday.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur for New York, was 202 miles southeast of Sabine bar at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Zacapa (Br), New York for Kingston, was 932 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Saturday.

SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, was 172 miles northwest of Tortugas at 8 a m Sunday.

SS Sabine, New York for Galveston, was 110 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS San Juan, New York for San Juan was 227 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Oklahoma, towing barge Shenango, Port Arthur for Bayonne, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 7:30 p m Sunday.

SS Suwanee, Baltimore for Jacksonville, was 15 miles northeast of Cape Romaine at 5 p m Sunday.

SS El Oriente, New York for Galveston, was 242 miles east of Galveston bar at noon Sunday.

SS Mohawk, New York for Jacksonville, was 28 miles south of Charleston bar at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Sun, towing schr Delaware Sun, Marcus Hook for Sabine, was 260 miles north of Jupiter at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Lexington, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, passed St. Johns bar at 7:30 p m Sunday.

SS Alamo, New York for Mobile, was 308 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville for New York, was 305 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Perfection, Baton Rouge for New York, was 29 miles south of Baton Rouge at 8 a m Sunday.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah for New York, was 440 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Creole, New Orleans for New York, was 361 miles southeast of New Orleans at noon Sunday.

SS Cristobal, Cristobal for New York, was 155 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Comus, New Orleans for New York, was 200 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Havana, Havana for New York, was 300 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico for New York, was 634 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville for New York, was 15 miles north of St Johns bar at 7 p m Sunday.

SS El Norte, Galveston for New York, was 32 miles north of Jupiter at 6 p m Sunday.

SS Saratoga, New York for Havana, was 421 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Sunday.

SS Arapahoe, New York for Jacksonville, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 8 p m Sunday.

SS Indian, Philadelphia for Providence, was 15 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Noruega (Nor), Newport News for New Orleans, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 8 p m Sunday.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

| | |
|---|---|
| Principe Di Piemonte, for Naples | July 28 |
| *Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen | July 29 |
| *Saxonia, for Naples | July 29 |
| *Ryndam, for Rotterdam | July 29 |
| *Kaiser Franz Joseph I., for Naples | July 30 |
| Volturno, for Rotterdam | July 31 |
| Pennsylvania, for Hamburg | July 31 |
| *La Provence, for Havre | July 31 |
| *Oscar II., for Copenhagen | July 31 |
| Cedric, for Liverpool | July 31 |

Sailings from Boston

| | |
|---|---|
| *Arabic, for Liverpool | July 29 |
| *Cleveland, for Hamburg | July 29 |
| Palermo, for Genoa and Naples | Aug. 2 |
| Franconia, for Liverpool | Aug. 5 |
| Menominee, for Antwerp, via Philadelphia | Aug. 7 |
| Sagamore, for Liverpool | Aug. 7 |
| Numidian, for Glasgow | Aug. 8 |
| Canadian, for Liverpool | Aug. 9 |
| *Cymric, for Liverpool | Aug. 12 |
| Bohemian, for Liverpool | Aug. 16 |
| *Cincinnati, for Hamburg | Aug. 16 |
| Laconia, for Liverpool | Aug. 19 |
| Michigan, for Liverpool | Aug. 21 |
| Parisian, for Glasgow | Aug. 22 |
| Winifredian, for Liverpool | Aug. 23 |
| Arabic, for Liverpool | Aug. 26 |
| Devonian, for Liverpool | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Philadelphia

| | |
|---|---|
| Marquette, for Antwerp | Aug. 1 |
| Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg | Aug. 7 |
| *Merion, for Liverpool | Aug. 9 |
| Stampalia, for Mediterranean ports | Aug. 11 |
| Menominee, for Antwerp | Aug. 15 |
| *Haverford, for Liverpool | Aug. 23 |
| America, for Mediterranean ports | Aug. 25 |
| Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg | Aug. 28 |
| Manitou, for Antwerp | Aug. 29 |
| *Dominion, for Liverpool | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Montreal

| | |
|---|---|
| Victorian, for Liverpool | July 29 |
| Grampian, for Glasgow | July 31 |
| Andania, for London | Aug. 2 |
| Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool | Aug. 2 |
| Laurentic, for Liverpool | Aug. 2 |
| Corinthian, for London | Aug. 3 |
| Corsican, for Liverpool | Aug. 5 |
| Royal Edward, for Bristol | Aug. 6 |
| Ruthenia, for Naples and Trieste | Aug. 7 |
| Ascania, for London | Aug. 9 |
| Canada, for Liverpool | Aug. 9 |
| Scandinavian, for Glasgow | Aug. 9 |
| Sicilian, for London | Aug. 10 |
| Virginian, for Liverpool | Aug. 12 |
| Hesperian, for Glasgow | Aug. 14 |
| Megantic, for Liverpool | Aug. 16 |
| Ionian, for London | Aug. 17 |
| Tunisian, for Liverpool | Aug. 19 |
| Royal George, for Bristol | Aug. 20 |
| Ausonia, for London | Aug. 21 |
| Pretorian, for Glasgow | Aug. 23 |
| Teutonic, for Liverpool | Aug. 23 |
| Pomeranian, for London | Aug. 24 |
| Victorian, for Liverpool | Aug. 26 |
| Grampian, for Glasgow | Aug. 28 |
| Laurentic, for Liverpool | Aug. 30 |
| Scotian, for London | Aug. 31 |

Sailings from Quebec

| | |
|---|---|
| Empress of Britain, for Liverpool | Aug. 7 |
| Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool | Aug. 21 |

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

| | |
|---|---|
| Cymric, for Boston | July 29 |
| Virginian, for Montreal | July 30 |
| Adriatic, for New York | July 31 |
| Bohemian, for Boston | Aug. 1 |
| Lusitania, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| Megantic, for Montreal | Aug. 2 |
| Michigan, for Boston | Aug. 2 |
| Laconia, for Boston | Aug. 5 |
| Haverford, for Philadelphia | Aug. 6 |
| Tunisian, for Montreal | Aug. 6 |
| Celtic, for New York | Aug. 7 |
| Winifredian, for Boston | Aug. 7 |
| Empress of Ireland, for Quebec | Aug. 8 |
| Mauretania, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Teutonic, for Montreal | Aug. 9 |
| Arabic, for Boston | Aug. 12 |
| Caronia, for New York | Aug. 12 |
| Dominion, for Philadelphia | Aug. 13 |
| Victorian, for Montreal | Aug. 13 |
| Cedric, for New York | Aug. 14 |
| Devonian, for Boston | Aug. 14 |
| Campania, for New York | Aug. 16 |
| Lake Manitoba, for Montreal | Aug. 16 |
| Laurentic, for Montreal | Aug. 16 |
| Franconia, for Boston | Aug. 19 |
| Corsican, for Montreal | Aug. 20 |
| Baltic, for New York | Aug. 21 |
| Empress of Britain, for Quebec | Aug. 22 |
| Canada, for Montreal | Aug. 23 |
| Lusitania, for New York | Aug. 23 |
| Carmania, for New York | Aug. 26 |
| Cymric, for Boston | Aug. 26 |
| Merion, for Philadelphia | Aug. 27 |
| Virginian, for Montreal | Aug. 27 |
| Adriatic, for New York | Aug. 28 |
| Canadian, for Boston | Aug. 28 |
| Mauretania, for New York | Aug. 30 |
| Megantic, for Montreal | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from London

| | |
|---|---|
| Ionian, for Montreal | July 31 |
| Minnehaha, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| Pomeranian, for Montreal | Aug. 7 |
| Minnewaska, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Scotian, for Montreal | Aug. 14 |
| Minnetonka, for New York | Aug. 16 |
| Corinthian, for Montreal | Aug. 21 |
| Minneapolis, for New York | Aug. 23 |
| Sicilian, for Montreal | Aug. 28 |
| Minnehaha, for New York | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Southampton

| | |
|---|---|
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y. | July 30 |
| Majestic, for New York | July 30 |
| Imperator, for New York | July 31 |
| New York, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| Oceanic, for New York | Aug. 6 |
| Ausonia, for Montreal | Aug. 7 |
| Amerika, for New York | Aug. 8 |
| St. Paul, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| President Grant, for New York | Aug. 10 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II., for New York | Aug. 13 |
| Olympic, for New York | Aug. 13 |
| President Lincoln, for New York | Aug. 15 |
| St. Louis, for New York | Aug. 16 |
| Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for New York | Aug. 17 |
| Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York | Aug. 17 |
| Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York | Aug. 20 |
| Majestic, for New York | Aug. 20 |
| Andania, for Montreal | Aug. 21 |
| Imperator, for New York | Aug. 21 |
| Philadelphia, for New York | Aug. 23 |
| George Washington, for New York | Aug. 24 |
| Cleveland, for Boston | Aug. 27 |
| Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York | Aug. 27 |
| Oceanic, for New York | Aug. 27 |
| Ascania, for Montreal | Aug. 28 |
| New York, for New York | Aug. 30 |
| Berlin, for New York | Aug. 31 |

Sailings from Glasgow

| | |
|---|---|
| Hesperian, for Montreal | Aug. 1 |
| Columbia, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| Parisian, for Boston | Aug. 8 |
| Cameronia, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Pretorian, for Montreal | Aug. 9 |
| Grampian, for Montreal | Aug. 15 |
| California, for New York | Aug. 16 |
| Numidian, for Boston | Aug. 22 |
| Caledonia, for New York | Aug. 23 |
| Scandinavian, for Montreal | Aug. 23 |
| Hesperian, for Montreal | Aug. 29 |
| Columbia, for New York | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Hamburg

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati, for Boston | July 29 |
| Imperator, for New York | July 30 |
| Pretoria, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia | Aug. 5 |
| Amerika, for New York | Aug. 7 |
| President Grant, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| President Lincoln, for New York | Aug. 14 |
| Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, N. Y. | Aug. 16 |
| Graf Waldersee, for Philadelphia | Aug. 19 |
| Imperator, for New York | Aug. 20 |
| Pennsylvania, for New York | Aug. 23 |
| Cleveland, for Boston | Aug. 26 |
| Patricia, for New York | Aug. 30 |
| Victoria Luisa, for New York | Aug. 31 |

Sailings from Bremen

| | |
|---|---|
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y. | July 29 |
| Main, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| Friedrich der Grosse, New York | Aug. 5 |
| Bremen, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II., for New York | Aug. 12 |
| Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. | Aug. 16 |
| Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York | Aug. 19 |
| George Washington, for New York | Aug. 23 |
| Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y. | Aug. 26 |
| Berlin, for New York | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Havre

| | |
|---|---|
| Ionian, for Montreal | Aug. 1 |
| La Savoie, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| Rochambeau, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| Pomeranian, for Montreal | Aug. 8 |
| France, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Virginie, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Scotian, for Montreal | Aug. 15 |
| Chicago, for New York | Aug. 16 |
| La Touraine, for New York | Aug. 16 |
| Corinthian, for Montreal | Aug. 23 |
| La Provence, for New York | Aug. 23 |
| Floride, for New York | Aug. 30 |
| France, for New York | Aug. 30 |
| Niagara, for New York | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Antwerp

| | |
|---|---|
| Kroonland, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| Manitou, for Boston | Aug. 7 |
| Vaderland, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Finland, for New York | Aug. 16 |
| Marquette, for Boston | Aug. 21 |
| Lapland, for New York | Aug. 23 |
| Kroonland, for New York | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Rotterdam

| | |
|---|---|
| Potsdam, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| New Amsterdam, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Noordam, for New York | Aug. 16 |
| Ryndam, for New York | Aug. 23 |
| Rotterdam, for New York | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Genoa

| | |
|---|---|
| America, for New York | Aug. 4 |
| Moltke, for New York | Aug. 5 |
| Europa, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Napoli, for Boston | Aug. 14 |
| Prinzess Irene, for New York | Aug. 14 |
| Cretic, for Boston | Aug. 17 |
| Ancona, for New York | Aug. 19 |
| Verona, for New York | Aug. 26 |
| Hamburg, for New York | Aug. 29 |
| Canopic, for Boston | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Trieste

| | |
|---|---|
| Ivernia, for New York | July 31 |
| Laura, for New York | Aug. 2 |
| Tyrolia, for Montreal | Aug. 7 |
| Argentina, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Kaiser Franz Joseph I., New York | Aug. 16 |
| Saxonia, for New York | Aug. 19 |
| Martha Washington, for New York | Aug. 23 |

Sailings from Fiume

| | |
|---|---|
| Ivernia, for New York | Aug. 9 |
| Saxonia, for New York | Aug. 23 |

Sailings from Copenhagen

| | |
|---|---|
| Helling Olav, for New York | Aug. 7 |
| C. F. Tietgen, for New York | Aug. 14 |
| Oscar II., for New York | Aug. 21 |

### Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sonoma, for Sydney | July 29 |
| *Wilhelmina, for Honolulu | July 30 |

Sailings from Seattle

| | |
|---|---|
| *Awa Maru, for Hongkong | July 29 |

Sailings from Vancouver

| | |
|---|---|
| Empress of Japan, for Hongkong | July 30 |
| Makura, for Sydney | Aug. 6 |
| Empress of Russia, for Hongkong | Aug. 13 |
| Bellerophon, for Liverpool, via Manila | Aug. 16 |
| Empress of India, for Hongkong | Aug. 27 |

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

| | |
|---|---|
| China, for San Francisco | July 29 |
| Inaba Maru, for Seattle | July 29 |
| Empress of India, for Vancouver | July 30 |
| Manchuria, for San Francisco | Aug. 5 |
| Cyclops, for Tacoma | Aug. 6 |
| Chicago Maru, for Tacoma | Aug. 7 |
| Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco | Aug. 12 |
| Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle | Aug. 12 |
| Empress of Asia, for Vancouver | Aug. 13 |
| Nile, for San Francisco | Aug. 19 |
| Canada Maru, for Tacoma | Aug. 20 |
| Mongolia, for San Francisco | Aug. 26 |
| Tamba Maru, for Seattle | Aug. 26 |
| Empress of Japan, for Vancouver | Aug. 27 |
| Monteagle, for Vancouver | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Yokohama

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama Maru, for Seattle | July 30 |
| Siberia, for San Francisco | Aug. 2 |
| Mexico Maru, for Tacoma | Aug. 6 |
| Empress of India, for Vancouver | Aug. 8 |
| China, for San Francisco | Aug. 9 |
| Inaba Maru, for Seattle | Aug. 13 |
| Cyclops, for Tacoma | Aug. 16 |
| Manchuria, for San Francisco | Aug. 16 |
| Chicago Maru, for Tacoma | Aug. 20 |
| Empress of Asia, for Vancouver | Aug. 21 |
| Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco | Aug. 23 |
| Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle | Aug. 27 |
| Nile, for San Francisco | Aug. 30 |

Sailings from Honolulu

| | |
|---|---|
| Korea, for San Francisco | July 30 |
| Lurline, for San Francisco | Aug. 5 |
| Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco | Aug. 5 |
| Niagara, for Vancouver | Aug. 12 |
| Siberia, for San Francisco | Aug. 12 |
| Wilhelmina, for San Francisco | Aug. 13 |
| China, for San Francisco | Aug. 19 |
| Honolulan, for San Francisco | Aug. 19 |
| Manchuria, for San Francisco | Aug. 26 |

Sailings from Sydney

| | |
|---|---|
| Niagara, for Vancouver | July 28 |
| Marama, for Vancouver | Aug. 25 |

Sailings from Manila

| | |
|---|---|
| Cyclops, for Tacoma | July 30 |
| Antilochus, for Tacoma | Aug. 27 |

*Carries United States mail.

### Steamships Due in Boston

TODAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eden Hall | Jucaro | July 16 |
| San Jose | Port Limon | July 18 |

TUESDAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nicholas Cuneo | Baracoa | July 23 |
| Marengo | Hull | July 16 |
| Sosua | Porto Barrios | July 21 |
| Verona | Sosua | July 24 |

WEDNESDAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Corunna | Smyrna | July 5 |
| Franconia | Liverpool | July 22 |
| Jose | Bocas del Toro | July 22 |

THURSDAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Naneric | Calcutta and Colombo | |
| Zuiderdyk | Rotterdam | July 11 |
| Sagamore | Liverpool | July 19 |
| Saramacca | Port Limon | July 23 |

SATURDAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carisbrook | Cuba | |

SUNDAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian | Liverpool | July 24 |

## SILK STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

NEW YORK—Of the 26,000 silk mill workers who went on strike on Feb. 25, the few who are still out of work voted on Sunday to return so fast as they could find positions. The strike, in wages, cost the strikers $5,600,000, the city of Paterson is out $50,000 spent for extra police protection, the manufacturers estimate their loss at $1,000,000.

Guards are being withdrawn from the factories, machinery is moving in all of the 300 mills affected, and Paterson, outwardly at least, shows scarcely an effect of the warfare.

An introduction of the four-loom system in a certain large mill was the excuse for the entrance of the I. W. W. into the Paterson situation. Demands formulated after the strike was really under way were for $9 a week minimum wage for experienced hands, an eight-hour working day, and abolition of the three and four-loom system.

Mill owners, civic authorities and trade organizations in Paterson declare that industrial conditions in the silk mills are precisely what they were on Feb. 25 when the workers first marched out.

## NATION'S FORESTS BEGINNING TO PAY

WASHINGTON—The government is beginning to make the national forests pay for the money which has been expended in conserving them. Last fiscal year forest receipts amounted to almost $2,500,000, which is greater than that of any previous year.

The appropriation for forest service work was about $5,500,000. In addition to the receipts, contracts amounting to $4,000,000 were entered into for the sale of timber to be cut either at once or in later years.

Where large stands of timber are involved, these sale contracts permit the cutting to extend over a number of years. Thirty-five per cent of the year's gross receipts, or more than $800,000, according to law, goes to the benefit of schools and roads, in the states in which the forests are situated.

### BARBERS' STRIKE IS OFF

NEW YORK—The I. W. W. barbers who have been conducting a general strike for a week in Manhattan and the Bronx, declared their strike off on Sunday after four hours of discussion. Joseph J. Ettor, the I. W. W. leader, who presided at Floral Garden, 74 East Fourteenth street, announced that the strikers would return to work. Mr. Ettor said the mem were to get: Working hours, five days in the week, from 7 a. m. to 8:30 p. m., one hour for lunch; Saturdays, from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. and one hour for meals; Sundays, five hours' work; one day off a week.

### FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 2.

| Mails for— | Conveyed by Steamship— | Mails close at Boston P. O.: Letters | Other articles (Except parcel post) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madeira and Gibraltar, specially addressed, via New York, Funchal and Gibraltar | Saxonia | Mon., 28, 9 p.m. | 8 p.m. |
| Europe, Africa (except South), West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen | Krpz. Wilhelm | Mon., 28, 9 p.m. | 8 p.m. |
| Europe, Africa (except South), West Asia and East Indies, via Cherbourg, Boulogne and Hamburg | Cleveland | Tu., 29, 7:30 a.m.; Sup., 9:15 a.m. | 6:30 a.m.; 8:15 p.m. |
| Europe, Africa (except South), West Asia and East Indies, via Queenstown and Liverpool | Arabic | Tu., 29, 3:30 p.m.; Sup., 5:15 p.m. | 2:30 p.m.; 4:15 p.m. |
| Jamaica, via Philadelphia and Port Antonio | Admiral Schley | Tues., 29, 4 p.m. | 4 p.m. |
| Europe, Egypt, West Asia, East Indies, British East Africa and So. Brazil (except Rio Grande do Sul), specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt and British East Africa), via Havre | La Provence | Wed., 30, 9 p.m. | 8 p.m. |
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg | Olympic | Fri., 1, 9 p.m. | 8 p.m. |
| Germany, letter mail only, paid at two cents per ounce rate, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg | Ksn. Aug. Vict'a | Fri., 1, 9 p.m. | 8 p.m. |
| Costa Rica, via Port Limon | San Jose | Fri., 1, 8 a.m. | 8 a.m. |
| Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax | Halifax | Sat., 2, noon | noon |

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York or Boston to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m., Tuesday at 6:45 a. m. (supplementary at 8:30 a. m.), and 2:45 p. m. (supplementary at 4:30 p. m.); for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p. m., also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., Aug. 3, 4, 17 and 18, and 7 a. m. Aug. 4, 5, 18 and 19.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcel post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Monday and Friday at 5 p. m., Tuesday at 6:30 a. m.; Italy, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Friday at 5 p. m.

### TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

| Mails for— | Conveyed by Steamship— | Via | Mail closes at Boston P. O. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines | U. S. transport | San Fran. | Thu., 31, 6 p.m. |
| Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines | Persia | San Fran. | Thu., 31, 6 p.m. |
| China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed | Panama Maru | Tacoma. | Thurs., 31, 6 p.m. |
| Hawaii | Honolulan | San Fran. | Thu., 31, 6 p.m. |
| Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe | Makura | Vancouver, | Aug. 1, 6 p.m. |
| China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines | Talthybius | Seattle, | Fri., 1, 6 p.m. |
| Hawaii | Sierra | San Fran. | Thu., 7, 6 p.m. |
| China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only | Sado Maru | Seattle, | Thurs., 7, 6 p.m |
| China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only | Korea | San Fran. | Thu., 7, 6 p.m |

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

# Elevated and B. & M. Are Stock Features

## STOCK MARKET LED UPWARD BY OLD FAVORITES

### Copper Stocks, Reading, Union Pacific and Steel Common Are Prominent in Rise in Prices — Elevated Jumps

### B. & M. IS FEATURE

Strength marked early dealings in the New York stock market today, with trading quite active. A feature was the rise of more than a point in Amalgamated Copper to 71. Many of the speculative favorites were up a substantial fraction and more in some instances, among the leaders being Union Pacific, which rose more than a point to 150½, U. S. Steel common, at above 59 and Reading at 162⅞. Canadian Pacific advanced a point. Great Northern Ore continued its rise and gained a point to 36¾.

There was some profit-taking at the higher level, but recessions did not amount to much nor did they last long. The market had a very strong tone.

There was a pronounced broadening in speculative interest in evidence as the session progressed. Stocks joined in a brisk upward movement, new high figures being established throughout the list for the advance which has been continuous since July 11.

The scant supply of stocks at the advances was a subject of comment. London took about 15,000 shares chiefly Steel common, Union Pacific and Amalgamated. Traders continued to contest the upward tendency and caused slight recessions at intervals. The tone held strong. Chesapeake & Ohio advanced 2 points to 56. Amalgamated, Steel common, Reading and Union Pacific continued to be the leaders. Amalgamated went above 71 around noon.

There was a good deal of talk about some coming distribution of Great Northern Ore which is expected to be announced early in August.

California Petroleum sold down to 17½. Mexican Petroleum, however, advanced to 60.

The higher level of prices from London, where the Balkan situation was viewed with increased optimism, helped the market here.

Advances of a point or more became numerous in the afternoon, with the morning leaders still in the forefront and with new recruits to the strong feature added. Besides Amalgamated, Union Pacific, Reading, U. S. Steel common, Canadian Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio, Smelting, Sugar, Anaconda, Utah Copper, Chino, Erie common, Great Northern preferred, Westinghouse and the Harvester stocks were prominent for large gains.

Stocks in Boston advanced all around, with Amalgamated leading the coppers to a higher level. New Haven was up to 104 again.

The Boston market continued strong and some new high levels on the present movement were recorded. Copper Range went up above 39. Boston & Maine became a feature, with an advance of 1½ point to 63½. On the other hand New Haven reacted. There were times when quotations were shaded, but on the whole, the market held strong. Later Boston & Maine sold at 64¾.

Boston & Maine, with a rise of several points to 66, and Boston Elevated's jump from 90½ to 93, with no sales between, on the announcement of the regular dividend, were the conspicuous features of the afternoon dealings in the Boston market. Otherwise the market held generally strong, with the coppers still prominent. Pond Creek Coal advanced to 20¾. Butte & Superior went up a good fraction.

### MASS. LIGHTING COMPANIES

The Massachusetts Lighting Companies reports June earnings for its several subsidiary companies, compared with those of June, 1912, as follows:

| | 1913 | Increase |
|---|---|---|
| Net sales June | $77,132.29 | $4,223.48 |
| 12 mos to June 30 | 997,730.44 | 93,081.28 |

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair and somewhat cooler tonight and Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; Tuesday fair; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Showers and local storms have occurred at numerous points in the past 24 hours in the lake region, the Ohio valley and the eastern gulf states. Clear to partly cloudy weather prevails in nearly all sections this morning. The pressure is low in the Rocky mountain districts and the Northwest and near the average elsewhere. The temperatures are seasonal without important changes.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**

8 a. m. .......75 | 12 noon .......86

Average in Boston yesterday, 74⅝.

**IN OTHER CITIES**
(8 a. m. today)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 72 | New York | 70 |
| Buffalo | 72 | Pittsburgh | 78 |
| Chicago | 72 | Philadelphia | 76 |
| Denver | 52 | Portland, Me. | 64 |
| Des Moines | 66 | San Francisco | 58 |
| Jacksonville | 80 | St. Louis | 76 |
| Kansas City | 76 | Washington | 76 |
| Nantucket | 70 | | |

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**

Sun rises ....... 4:32 | High water,
Sun sets ....... 7:00 | 6:22 a.m., 6:58 p.m.
Length of day .. 14:37 |

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:39 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allis-Chal pf 5 pd | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Amalgamated | 71 | 71⅜ | 70⅝ | 71 |
| Am Beet Sugar | 26½ | 27⅞ | 26½ | 27½ |
| Am Can | 33⅜ | 34⅛ | 33⅜ | 33¾ |
| Am Can pf | 93⅝ | 93¾ | 93⅝ | 93¾ |
| Am Car Fy | 45 | 45¼ | 45 | 45¼ |
| Am Cotton Oil | 38⅜ | 38¾ | 38⅜ | 38¾ |
| Am Express | 145 | 155 | 145 | 145 |
| Am Linseed Oil | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 |
| Am Loco | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Am Smelting | 64 | 65 | 64 | 64⅛ |
| Am Smelt Sec B pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Am Sugar | 111 | 112 | 111 | 112 |
| Am T & T | 127⅝ | 127¾ | 127⅝ | 127¾ |
| Anaconda | 35⅝ | 36⅜ | 35¾ | 36 |
| Atchison | 99 | 99⅜ | 99 | 99⅜ |
| At Coast Line | 119¾ | 120⅞ | 119¾ | 120⅞ |
| Balt & Ohio | 98⅜ | 99 | 98⅜ | 99 |
| Beth Steel | 34¼ | 34½ | 34 | 34 |
| Beth Steel pf | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| Brooklyn R T | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| Cal Petrol | 19¼ | 20¾ | 19¼ | 20½ |
| Cal Petrol pf | 49¾ | 50¼ | 49¾ | 50¼ |
| Can Pacific | 218 | 218¾ | 218 | 218 |
| Cent Leather | 24⅜ | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| Ches & Ohio | 54 | 56½ | 54 | 56 |
| Chi & Gt W | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| Chi & Gt W pf | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| Chi M & St P | 106⅛ | 106⅝ | 106⅛ | 106⅝ |
| Chino | 37⅞ | 38⅞ | 37⅞ | 38½ |
| Col Fuel | 32⅛ | 32½ | 32⅛ | 32½ |
| Con Gas | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| Corn Prod | 10¼ | 11 | 10¼ | 10⅞ |
| Corn Prod pf | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 67⅜ |
| Denver | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Erie | 26¾ | 27⅝ | 26¾ | 27½ |
| Erie 1st pf | 42⅛ | 43¼ | 42⅛ | 43¼ |
| Erie 2d pf | 33¾ | 34⅜ | 33¾ | 34⅜ |
| Gen Electric | 140½ | 140½ | 140½ | 140½ |
| Gt Nor Ore | 36½ | 37⅜ | 36½ | 37⅜ |
| Gt Nor pf | 126¾ | 126¾ | 126¼ | 126¼ |
| Gt No pf 60c ppd | 124¼ | 124⅝ | 124¼ | 124⅝ |
| Gug Ex Co | 44⅛ | 44⅝ | 44⅛ | 44⅝ |
| Harvester of N J | 107½ | 109⅜ | 107½ | 109⅜ |
| Harvester Cor | 107 | 108⅜ | 107 | 108⅜ |
| Hocking Valley | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Inspiration | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| Inter-Met | 16 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| Inter-Met pf | 59½ | 59¾ | 59 | 59 |
| Int Pump | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| Kan City So | 27½ | 28⅜ | 27½ | 27¾ |
| Kan City So pf | 60 | 60 | 50 | 60 |
| Kan & Texas | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 22⅞ |
| Kan & Tex pf | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| Kresge Co pf | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Lehigh Valley | 150¾ | 151½ | 150¾ | 151¼ |
| Mex Petrol | 58⅞ | 61¼ | 58⅞ | 61⅛ |
| Miami | 23 | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ |
| M & St L | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Missouri Pacific | 33¼ | 33½ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| M St P & S Ste M | 127½ | 127½ | 127⅛ | 127⅛ |
| Nat Biscuit | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| Nat Enamel | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Nevada Con | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ |
| N Y Central | 98⅞ | 99¼ | 98⅞ | 99¾ |
| N Y N H & H | 104 | 104 | 103 | 103⅛ |
| Norf & West | 105½ | 105¾ | 105⅜ | 105⅝ |
| Northern Pac | 110⅛ | 110⅞ | 110 | 110¾ |
| Ont & West | 29½ | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| Pac T & T | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| Pennsylvania | 114 | 114⅛ | 113⅞ | 114⅛ |
| People's Gas | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| Pitts Coal | 18½ | 19 | 18½ | 18½ |
| Pitts Coal pf | 83 | 83½ | 83 | 83½ |
| Pressed St Car | 24¾ | 25 | 24¾ | 25 |
| Pub Serv Corp | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| Ray Con | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18¾ |
| Reading | 162½ | 163 | 162¼ | 162⅞ |
| Rep I & S | 25½ | 25½ | 25 | 25 |
| Rock Island | 17⅝ | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| Rock Island pf | 29½ | 29⅞ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| Ry S S | 26½ | 27 | 26½ | 27 |
| Seaboard A L | 17¾ | 19 | 17¾ | 18¾ |
| Seaboard A L pf | 41 | 42¼ | 41 | 42¼ |
| Sears-Roebuck | 175½ | 175½ | 175½ | 175½ |
| Sloss-Shef | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Southern Pac | 93½ | 93¾ | 93¼ | 93⅜ |
| Southern Ry | 23⅞ | 24⅜ | 23⅞ | 24¼ |
| St L Sou'west | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| Tenn Copper | 30⅜ | 30⅞ | 30⅜ | 30¾ |
| Texas Pac | 16½ | 17 | 16½ | 16¾ |
| Third Ave | 36½ | 36¾ | 36½ | 36½ |
| T St L & W | 11⅝ | 12¼ | 11⅝ | 12¼ |
| T St L & W pf | 23½ | 24 | 23½ | 24 |
| Un B & P | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| Union Pac | 150⅛ | 151 | 150⅛ | 150¼ |
| Un Ry of SF | 24 | 25 | 24 | 24⅞ |
| Un Ry of SF pf | 43 | 45 | 43 | 44 |
| U S C I P | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| U S Re C & I | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| U S Rubber | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| U S Steel | 59⅛ | 59¾ | 58⅞ | 59½ |
| U S Steel pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Utah Copper | 48⅜ | 48⅞ | 48⅛ | 48¾ |
| Va-Car Chem | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| Va I C & C | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| W Maryland | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Wabash pf | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 |
| Westinghouse | 63 | 64 | 63 | 63½ |
| W & L E | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| Woolworth | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |

*Ex-dividend.

### CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENTS

New York funds sold at the Boston clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous years as follows:

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges | $15,819,753 | $17,510,659 |
| Balances | 733,528 | 1,051,521 |

The New York clearing house statement follows: Exchanges $179,854,845; balances, $11,955,322; sub-treasury credit, $1,138,209.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Rys 38, Cambria Steel 47¾, Electric Stor Bat 47½, Gen Asphalt pfd trc 74, Lehigh Nav tru 84¼, Lehigh Valley 77 7-16, Pennsylvania Steel pfd 64¾, Philadelphia Co 43¼, Philadelphia Co pfd 39, Philadelphia Elec 22, Philadelphia Rap Tr 25, Philadelphia Tract 81¾, Union Tract 50⅜, United Gas Imp 84½.

### ALLEGHENY STEEL CO.

PITTSBURGH—Stockholders of the Allegheny Steel Company will vote Sept. 23 on a proposition to increase the indebtedness of the company from $250,000 to $688,000.

### BOSTON ELEVATED DIVIDEND

The directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 2

## LONDON MARKET STILL HOLDS ITS FIRM UNDERTONE

### Prices Rise to Best of Session in Final Dealings—Gold Influx Helps Consols — Coppers Strong on Metal Advance

### BOURSES ARE FIRM

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON — Securities markets here closed irregular today. South African mines were flat at the close. Copper shares and Canadian rails were firm.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—In the final dealings which were at top figures sentiment continued cheerful. The heavy influx of gold to the Bank of England imparted firmness to consols and further investment buying developed buoyancy in home rails.

Strength in American shares and Canadian Pacific was attributed to New York and continental buying. Grand Trunks shared in the rally. South American rails ruled somewhat irregular.

National Railways of Mexico descriptions resumed the upward movement. Foreigners held steady. Flatness in Kaffirs was ascribed to the resumption of preparations for a general strike in South Africa.

Strength in copper metal was directly reflected in the various securities. De Beers were off ⅛ to 20⅜. Rio Tintos scored a net gain of 1⅜ to 74⅝.

PARIS—Bourse closed firm.

BERLIN—Bourse was firm at the close.

**LONDON MARKET—CLOSE**

| | | Advance |
|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated | 72⅜ | 1⅜ |
| Atchison | 99⅜ | ¾ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 98⅜ | ⅛ |
| Canadian Pacific | 218¼ | 1¼ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 55½ | 2⅛ |
| Chicago-Great Western | 13⅝ | .. |
| St. Paul | 106¼ | ¼ |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 20 | .. |
| Erie | 27 | ½ |
| do 1st pf | 42⅞ | ¾ |
| Illinois Central | 114½ | .. |
| Louisville & Nashville | 136 | *¼ |
| Kansas & Texas | 22⅞ | ⅝ |
| New York Central | 99¼ | .. |
| Norfolk & Western | 105½ | .. |
| Ontario & Western | 29¾ | .. |
| Pennsylvania | 113¾ | .. |
| Reading | 162¾ | 1¼ |
| Southern Railway | 23⅞ | ⅜ |
| Southern Pacific | 93½ | ¼ |
| Union Pacific | 150⅞ | 1½ |
| United States Steel | 59½ | 1 |
| Wabash | 2⅞ | .. |

*Decline.

## BOND ITEMS

Foxboro, Mass., will receive bids until 8 p. m., July 30, for $15,000 4½ per cent bonds, dated Aug. 1 and payable $1000 Aug. 1 in each of years 1914 to 1928, inclusive.

The $15,000 4½ per cent Sharon (Mass.) bonds were awarded to Estabrook & Co. at 101.55.

The City of Marlboro, Mass., will receive bids until 3 p. m., July 29, for $12,000 4½ per cent notes dated June 2, 1913, and payable $1200 annually in each of years 1914 to 1923, inclusive.

The Southern Railway Company has sold $500,000 first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds due 1994 to Kean Taylor Company. This makes $2,000,000 of the issue that has been sold in the immediate past. The proceeds from the issue are to reimburse the treasury for moneys already expended for improvements, betterments, etc.

### THE GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The market appeared weak this morning. Cables were easier, which fact was ignored, inasmuch as the foreign demand of late has offset to an important degree, the offerings of new winter wheat. Selling by the southwest was not so heavy, but it is noted that prices have sagged during the last several days despite a letup in this pressure and a good export demand. Further rust advices were at hand from parts of the American northwest today. The influence of these reports was trivial. While some authorities maintain that much of the reported improvement in the spring wheat crop is imaginary, it is predicted that the next government report will be comparatively bearish.

Corn—The market started irregular but became firm. There were beneficial showers in Nebraska, Ohio, and parts of Kansas, together with Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, but apparently the bulls were firmly convinced that drenching rains were needed. At least these interests supported the list actively for a while. Crop news is conflicting but since the showers over the week-end there is an increase in the favorable reports.

Oats—The market was steadier due to the rise in corn values. As usual offerings were freer on the upturn. New oats are not being pressed for sale as yet. In some quarters there is a tendency to lower the crop estimates to below a billion bushels.

### COTTON REPORT COMES AUG. 1

WASHINGTON—The department of agriculture will issue its report on the condition of cotton at noon Aug. 1.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska Gold | 18½ | 19 | 18½ | 19 |
| Allouez | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Amalgamated | 71 | 71⅜ | 70½ | 70⅞ |
| Am Ag Chem pf | 94 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ |
| Am Pneumatic pf | 19 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ |
| Am Sugar | 111 | 111⅛ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Am Sugar pf | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| American Tel | 127⅝ | 127¾ | 127¼ | 127¾ |
| Amoskeag pf | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Am Woolen pf | 76½ | 76½ | 76 | 76¼ |
| Am Zinc | 20 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 |
| Anaconda | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Ariz Com | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ |
| Atchison | 98⅞ | 99 | 98⅞ | 99 |
| Atl Gulf & W I | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Atl Gulf & W I pf | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Boston & Albany | 197½ | 197½ | 197½ | 197½ |
| Boston & Corbin | 70c | 75c | 70c | 75c |
| Boston Elevated | 90 | 93 | 90 | 92 |
| Boston & Maine | 62¼ | 66 | 62¼ | 66 |
| Butte & Sup | 28 | 28¾ | 28 | 28¾ |
| Calumet & Ariz | 65 | 65¼ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| Calumet & Hecla | 415 | 418 | 410 | 414 |
| Centennial | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| Chicago Junction | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 |
| Chino | 38 | 38¾ | 38 | 38½ |
| Copper Range | 39¼ | 39¼ | 38½ | 38½ |
| Cum Power pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| East Boston | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| East Butte | 13 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Fitchburg pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Franklin | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| General Elec | 140¾ | 141 | 140¾ | 141 |
| Granby | 61 | 61¾ | 61 | 61 |
| Greene-Cananea | 6¾ | 7 | 6⅜ | 7 |
| Hancock | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| Helvetia | 30c | 30c | 30c | 30c |
| Isl Creek Coal | 47¼ | 47½ | 47¼ | 47½ |
| Lake Copper | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Mayflower | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ |
| Mass Elec | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Mass Elec pf | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Mass Gas | 90¾ | 91 | 90¾ | 91 |
| Mass Gas pf | 88 | 88¾ | 88 | 88¾ |
| Miami | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| Mohawk | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Nevada Cons | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ |
| New England Tel | 146 | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| Nipissing | 8 11-16 | 8 11-16 | 8 11-16 | 8 11-16 |
| North Butte | 27¾ | 28⅛ | 27½ | 27⅞ |
| North Lake | 2 | 2⅜ | 2 | 2⅜ |
| N Y N H & H | 104 | 104 | 103 | 103¼ |
| New Haven rts | 2 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| Old Colony Mining | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| Old Dominion | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| Pond Creek Coal | 20¼ | 20¾ | 20 | 20¾ |
| Quincy | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Ray Cons | 18⅝ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ |
| Santa Fe | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Shannon | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| Superior | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Sup & Boston | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| Swift & Co | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104½ | 104¾ |
| Tamarack | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| Torrington pf | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| Trinity | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Tuolumne | 90c | 95c | 90c | 95c |
| Union Pacific | 150⅛ | 150¾ | 150⅛ | 150¾ |
| United Fruit | 164½ | 164½ | 164 | 164 |
| U S Smelting pf | 47 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ |
| Uni Shoe Mac pf | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27 | 27 |
| U S Smelting | 37¼ | 38 | 37¼ | 38 |
| U S Steel | 59 | 59⅞ | 58⅞ | 59⅜ |
| U S Steel pf | 108½ | 108½ | 108 | 108 |
| Utah-Apex | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Utah Cons | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| Utah Copper | 48½ | 48¾ | 48⅜ | 48¾ |
| Victoria | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| W H McElwain | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Winona | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Wolverine | 44 | 44 | 43½ | 44 |

**BONDS**

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am Tel & Tel 4s | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| Amel T & Tel cv 4½s | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Atl Gulf & W I 5s | 61 | 60⅛ | 61 |
| C B & Q jt 4s | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| N E Tel 5s 1932 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |

## BOSTON CURB

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bay State Gas | 21c | 21c | 21c |
| Bohemia | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ |
| Butte London | 29c | 27c | 28c |
| Cactus | 5c | 5c | 5c |
| Calaveras | 2⅞ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| Chief | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Contact Copper | 40c | 40c | 40c |
| Corbin | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Davis Daly | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| First National Copper | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| Majestic | 35c | 34c | 35c |
| McKinley | 1 7-16 | 1 7-16 | 1 7-16 |
| Mexican Metals | 57c | 55c | 56c |
| Ohio Copper | 56c | 52c | 56c |
| Oneco | 85c | 85c | 85c |
| South Lake | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |

### MONEY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Locally, there is little change in the money market. Outside commercial paper still commands from 6@6¼ per cent, with occasional sales at 6 per cent where the names are of the highest order and where the maturity is just right for the lender. On call, money remains easy at 3 per cent. Time money holds firm at 6@6½ per cent according to names, dates and collateral. Commercial paper rules from 6@6½ per cent; mostly 6¼@6½ per cent.

Sterling exchange is steady. Boston sterling rates are: Cables, $4.87½; demand, $4.87¼; 60 days' sight, $4.83¼; commercial 60 days' sight, $4.82¼.

### GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.

Earnings of the Georgia Railway & Power Company for June and the six months ended June 30, last, compare as follows with those of the corresponding periods in 1912:

| | 1913 | 1912 | Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross rev. | $431,993 | $420,096 | $11,896 |
| Net op rev. | 213,407 | 231,276 | *17,869 |
| 6 mos gr rev | 2,661,134 | 2,575,088 | 86,045 |
| Net op rev. | 1,330,219 | 1,384,150 | *53,931 |

*Decrease.

### COPPER METAL FIRM ABROAD

LONDON—G. M. B. copper closed firm, spot £67 7s 6d up 2s 6d, sales 300 tons; futures £67 7s 6d up 2s 6d, sales 1500 tons.

### BAR SILVER UP IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 59⅜, up ¼c.; Mexican dollars 47c., unchanged.

### LONDON BAR SILVER PRICE

LONDON—Bar silver 27⅜c., up ⅛c. Gold premium at Madrid 8.20, at Lisbon 15.

## NET PITTSBURGH COAL EARNINGS ARE FAVORABLE

### However, It Is Not Considered That They Yet Justify Return of Preferred Stock Dividend to 7 Per Cent Basis

### COMPANY'S NEEDS

Although net earnings of the Pittsburgh Coal Company for the first half of the current year are favorable, showing an increase of $654,927 over the corresponding period of 1912, still they do not justify the return of the preferred stock to a 7 per cent basis or the payment of dividends in arrears, says the Wall Street Journal.

It would seem that net earnings in the first half of this year showed a decrease as compared with the last quarter of 1912. As an example, net earnings available for dividends for the full year 1912 amounted to $2,025,485. Net earnings in the first half of 1912 were $586,079, so that earnings in the last half must have been $1,439,406.

Therefore earnings of $1,241,006 in the first half of this year show a decrease of approximately $200,000 compared with the last half of 1912. However, the showing of the company for the current year, if the rate of the first half is maintained, will be in the neighborhood of $2,485,000, which would be equal to a little more than 9 per cent on the preferred. This would leave only a small margin for the common. Total deductions of the Pittsburgh Coal Company for the full fiscal year 1912 were $2,401,060, whereas in the first half of this year they were approximately $1,136,000, or at the rate of $2,272,000 a year.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, it would seem, must strengthen itself financially and increase its income before it would be justified in restoring preferred dividends. When Pittsburgh Coal preferred sold above 90, it was said that a bond issue of something like $37,000,000 would be created for retiring the preferred stock and satisfying back dividends of approximately $10,000,000. This would burden the company with an additional fixed charge of $1,850,000, or a sum $500,000 a year in excess of preferred dividend requirements of 5 per cent.

The liabilities of the company already include various issues of bonds, mortgages payable and car trust notes, aggregating something like $22,000,000. This $37,000,000 would bring the company's bonded indebtedness up close to $60,000,000, not including bonds of affiliated companies.

If Pittsburgh Coal continues to show an increase in earnings over the next two years, it will then be in a better position to do some financing in order to reduce dividends in arrears on the preferred stock.

If the company show a surplus available for dividends at the rate of 9 per cent this year on the preferred, this percentage would compare with 7.48 per cent in 1912 and 5.1 per cent in 1911. The company has been making some headway in earnings over the last two years, but they are far below the record established in the early years of its career. In 1901, for example, Coal earned $3,099,000; in 1902, $4,432,000; in 1903, $6,478,000, and in 1904, a depressed year, $2,328,000. Earnings in 1912 were $2,025,000. Earnings this year, based upon the showing in the first half, will be approximately $2,480,000.

### NEW RIVER COMPANY

The New River Company, a corporation organized under the laws of West Virginia, reports the following comparative statement of its financial condition on March 31, 1913, to the secretary of the commonwealth:

**ASSETS**

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate | $1,764,839 | $1,772,346 |
| Investments in sub cos | 20,663,680 | 20,199,051 |
| Stock in treasury | 9,275,000 | 9,275,000 |
| Bonds in treasury | 1,454,000 | ... |
| Cash and debts recble | 39,650 | 5,868 |
| Contingent guarantees | ... | 97,188 |
| Contin accts receivable | 33,970 | ... |
| P and L inc bd disc and underwriting | 858,757 | 771,052 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 19,113 | 447 |
| Total | $34,109,018 | $32,120,952 |

**LIABILITIES**

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | $29,487,200 | $29,487,200 |
| Accounts payable | 35,148 | 35,474 |
| Conting accts payable | 34,945 | ... |
| Contingent guarantees | ... | 97,187 |
| Floating indebtedness | 596,725 | ... |
| Funded indebtedness | 3,954,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Reserve for taxes | 1,000 | 1,089 |
| Total | $34,109,018 | $32,120,952 |

### CHICAGO STOCKS

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Booth Fisheries | 51¼ | .. |
| Commonwealth Edison | 132 | 133½ |
| Chicago Title & Trust | 203 | 204 |
| Chicago Union Carbide | 154 | 158 |
| Chicago Pneumatic Tool | 52 | 53 |
| Chicago Rys No 1 | 90¾ | 91½ |
| do No 2 | 26½ | 26¾ |
| do No 3 | 7 | 7½ |
| do No 4 | 3 | 3½ |
| Diamond Match | 99 | 100 |
| Illinois Brick | 65 | 65½ |
| Kansas City Light | 15 | 18 |
| do pf | 30 | .. |
| Chicago Elev | 25 | 30 |
| do pf | 70 | 90 |
| National Carbon | 115 | 120 |
| do pf | 113 | .. |
| Quaker Oats | 212½ | .. |
| do pf | 103 | 104 |
| Am Ship Building | 44 | 45 |
| do pf | 97 | 98 |
| Sears, Roebuck Co | 174½ | 174¾ |
| do pf | 119 | .. |

### GUARANTEE TRUST CO. FORMED

The Guarantee Trust Company of Boston with $250,000 capital has been formed to buy and sell real estate, term of corporation to be 50 years. The incorporators are William C. Craig, Medford; Louis W. Reycroft, Arlington, and Howard Y. Stearns, East Boston.

The Mutual National Bank of Boston
40 STATE STREET

We do not wish to solicit bank accounts that are pleasantly and satisfactorily placed, but everybody occasionally has a new account to open, and it is for such an account that we would be pleased to have this Bank considered, and for that purpose would keep continually our name before you.

This Bank is independent and has many attractive features which are essentially its own.

## NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am T & T clt | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Am T&T 4½s ctfs f pd | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Armour 4½s | 89⅞ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Atch aj 4s | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| Atch 4s | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Atch cv 4s | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Atch cv 4s 1960 | 98½ | 98¼ | 98⅜ |
| Atch cv 5s | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| B & O 4s | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| B & O cv | 91¾ | 91½ | 91⅝ |
| Beth Steel fdg | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Brooklyn 4s | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| Canada So 5s | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Chi Gt West 4s | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| C B & Q 4s | 94¾ | 94⅝ | 94¾ |
| C R I & P 4s | 59 | 58½ | 58⅝ |
| C & O cv | 80⅛ | 80 | 90⅛ |
| D & H fdg | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Erie cv A | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| Erie cv B | 71¼ | 70 | 71¼ |
| Inter Met 4½s | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| In R T 5s | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Japan 4½s | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| Kan City So 5s | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| L E & W 1st 5s | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| N & W 4½s rcts | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Mo Pac cv | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| M K & T 4s | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| N Y City 4s | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| N Y City 4s 1959 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| N Y City 4¼s | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| N Y Ry 4s | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| N Y Ry 5s | 55½ | 55⅛ | 55¼ |
| NH NH & H 6s | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Norf & West 4s | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Nor Pac 4s | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Pa cv 3½s | 96¼ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Penn 4s 1948 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Rock Island fdg | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| Seaboard Adj | 72¼ | 71½ | 72¼ |
| St L & S F fdg | 70 | 69½ | 70 |
| So Pac fdg | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| So Pac cv 4s | 86⅝ | 86½ | 86½ |
| So Ry gm 4s | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| So Ry 5s | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ |
| St Paul cv 4½s | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| St Paul gm 4½ ctf | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| Texas Co cv | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Third Av adj 5s N | 72 | 71⅝ | 71⅞ |
| Third Av fdg 4s N | 78¾ | 78⅝ | 78¾ |
| Union Pac cv 4s | 91½ | 91⅜ | 91½ |
| U S Rubber 6s | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| U S Steel 5s | 99⅝ | 99⅜ | 99⅝ |
| Wab-P 1st 4s T ctfs | 13 | 12½ | 12¾ |
| Col for Cen ctf | 13 | 12¾ | 13 |
| Wabash 4s | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Westinghouse cv | 88¾ | 88½ | 88¾ |
| Wis Cent 4s | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |

**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

| | Opening Bid | Opening Asked | Closing Bid | Closing Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered 2s | 95¾ | 96 | 95½ | 96 |
| coupon | 95¾ | 96½ | 95½ | 96½ |
| Registered 3s | 102 | 102½ | 102 | 102½ |
| coupon | 102 | 102½ | 102 | 102½ |
| Registered 4s | 110 | 111 | 110 | 111 |
| coupon | 110 | 111 | 109½ | 111 |
| Panama 2s | 95¾ | | 95 | 96 |
| Panama 2s '38 | 95 | ...... | 95 | 96 |
| coupon | 99½ | 100½ | 99½ | 100½ |
| Panama 3s '61 | 99⅞ | 100¼ | 99½ | 100¼ |

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

| | 1913 | Increase |
|---|---|---|
| **ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN** | | |
| Third week July | $235,000 | *$14,000 |
| From July 1 | 663,000 | *45,000 |
| **BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH** | | |
| June— | | |
| Oper revenue | $1,015,437 | $11,519 |
| Net oper revenue | 305,455 | 2,549 |
| Surplus | 217,216 | *45,357 |
| Fiscal year— | | |
| Oper revenue | 10,657,242 | 1,153,232 |
| Net oper revenue | 3,091,361 | 105,904 |
| Surplus | 2,137,523 | 356,932 |
| **CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN** | | |
| June— | | |
| Total receipts | $7,626,494 | $374,237 |
| Expenses and taxes | 5,327,658 | 669,826 |
| Net income | 1,455,126 | *343,050 |
| Fiscal year— | | |
| Total receipts | 86,510,709 | 9,463,261 |
| Expenses and taxes | 61,849,940 | 5,725,258 |
| Net income | 14,675,023 | 3,207,692 |
| **NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT** | | |
| June— | | |
| Gross earnings | $291,517 | $14,557 |
| Surplus | 54,558 | *24,095 |
| From Jan. 1— | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,497,237 | 119,902 |
| Surplus | 225,673 | *95,907 |
| **TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT** | | |
| June gross | $754,495 | $62,078 |
| Net | 391,253 | 34,688 |
| Surp after charges | 245,810 | 32,325 |
| 6 mos gross | 4,230,531 | 304,411 |
| Net | 2,064,306 | 186,792 |
| Surp after charges | 1,185,677 | 163,638 |

*Decrease.

### BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston shows the following changes when compared with that of last week:

| | July 26, 1913 | Decrease |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | $223,617,000 | $1,811,000 |
| Circulation | 9,566,000 | *190,000 |
| Deposits | 181,921,000 | 8,287,000 |
| Due banks | 79,701,000 | 2,778,000 |
| U S deposits | 1,624,000 | 32,000 |
| Reserve agents | 36,322,000 | 1,897,000 |
| Exch clear | 10,775,000 | 4,025,000 |
| Due from banks | 27,070,000 | 2,976,000 |
| 5% funds | 508,000 | .... |
| Legal tenders | 4,093,000 | 234,000 |
| Specie | 29,813,000 | *190,000 |
| Reserve excess | 7,417,000 | *565,571 |
| Exc with res agents | 9,833,000 | 1,587,429 |

*Increase.

### BANK OF ENGLAND GETS GOLD

LONDON — Of the £1,120,000 South African gold available in the open market here today, £980,000 was obtained by the Bank of England, and the remainder was secured for India.

### SHELBY IRON COMPANY

The Shelby Iron Company reports for the year ended March 31 last total surplus $73,280, compared with $119,158 in 1912.

### RENTES UP IN PARIS

PARIS—Rentes 85f. 7½c., up 37½c. Discount rate 3¾ per cent, unchanged; exchange on London 25f. 25c., unchanged.

## PRODUCE

**Arrivals**

Str Palermo, from Mediterranean ports via Halifax, N. S., wtih 10,000 bxs Palermo lemons.

Str San Jose, from Port Limon, with 40,000 stems bananas and 2cts pines for United Fruit Company.

Str Kershaw, from Norfolk, with 231 cts cukes 280 bbls potatoes 162 cts egg plant 610 bags peanuts 191 cts cantaloupes 435 cts squash.

Ontario, from Norfolk, with 40 bags peanuts, 1280 pkgs truck.

Str Quantico, from Philadelphia, with 50 bxs macaroni.

Str City of Memphis, with 28 cts pines, 1 bx pears, from Savannah.

Str Sosua, from Porto Barrios, with bananas for United Fruit Company.

## PROVISIONS

**Boston Receipts**

Apples 10 bbls 14 bxs, berries 528 cts, peaches 2697 carriers, watermelons 5 cars, cantaloupes 8 cars, California oranges 396 bxs, lemons 33 bxs, bananas 40,000 stems, California fruit 6 cars, pinesapples 343 cts, peanuts 650 bags, potatoes 32,940 bush, sweet potatoes 51 bbls, onions 5600 bush.

**Boston Poultry Receipts**

Today 639 pkgs, last year 566 pkgs.

**Boston Prices**

Flour—Spring patents $4.90@5.30, new winter patents $4.50@5, new Kansas in sacks $4.20@4.70, new winter straights $4.30@4.80, new winter clears $4.15@4.40, spring clears in sacks $3.75@4.25.

Millfeed—Spring bran $21@21.50, winter bran $21.50@22, red dog $28.25, middlings $22.50@27, mixed feed $23@26.25, cottonseed meal, new, $30.75@31.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 74½c, No. 3 yellow 74c, ship No. 2 yellow 72½@73c, No. 3 yellow 72@72½c.

Straw—Oat $12@14, rye $24.

Hay—Choice $23.50, No. 1 $21.50@22.50, No. 2 $19@20, No. 3 $13.50@15, stock $12@13.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 48½c, No. 2 clipped white 47½c, No. 3 clipped white 46½c, ship fancy 40 lbs. 48@48½c, fancy 38 lbs 47½@48c, reg 36 lbs 46@46½c, reg 38 lbs 46½@47c.

Lard—Pure 13⅛c, raw leaf 12⅞c, rendered leaf 13c.

Cornmeal—Bag $1.35@1.37, granulated $3.75@3.80, bolted $3.70@3.75, cracked corn $1.37@1.38.

Beans—Pea choice ped bu $2.35@2.40, California small white $4, yellow eyes $2.85@2.90, red kidneys $2.25@2.30.

Butter—Northern creamery extra 29@30c, western best 28@29c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries, 20@32, eastern extra 27@28c, western prime first 22@23c.

Onions—Spanish per crate $3.25, Connecticut per 100-lb bag $2.25@2.50.

Potatoes—New, per bbl, $1.75@2.50, sweet per bbl $5@5.50.

Fruit—Strawberries, Nova Scotia, qt. box, 13@15c, currants per qt 7@12c, blueberries per qt 10@16c, raspberries per pint 11@13, blackberries per qt 12@18c, pineapples per crate $2.50@4, muskmelons per crate $1.25@3.

Apples—New Delaware per basket $2@2.75.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal dominoes, 7.35c; eagle tablets, 6.15c; cubes, 5.10c; cut loaf, 5.65c; XXXX powdered, 4.90c; granulated and fine bbl and 100-lb bags, 4.75c in 20-bbl lots; 25-lb bags and under, 4.80@4.95c; diamond A, 4.75c; extra C's, 4.25@4.35c; yellow C's, 4.05@4.20c.

Sugar — Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.85c.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

**Boston Receipts**

Today, 5925 tbs 80 bxs 288,856 lbs butter, 4123 cs eggs; 1912, 4080 tbs 200 bxs 235,029 lbs butter, 733 bxs cheese, 3470 cs eggs.

**New York Receipts**

Today, 6314 pkgs butter, 757 bxs cheese, 11,157 cs eggs; 1912, 3903 pkgs butter, 499 bxs cheese, 11,019 cs eggs.

**Other Markets**

ST. LOUIS, July 26—Egg mkt steady at 13½c.

CHICAGO, July 26—Butter quiet; ex 26c, ex lsts 25½c, pkg stk 20½@21c; receipts 13,307 pkgs. Eggs firm; lsts 18 to 18½c, ordinary lsts 15½@16c; receipts 9238 cases.

### GOVERNMENT BONDS LOWER

NEW YORK—The readjustment of prices of government bonds to anticipation of changed conditions made further progress at the first call on the New York stock exchange this morning. U. S. registered quoted at 95¾@96, a further lowering of both the bid and asking price for that issue, and a sale of 10 Panama 2s was made at 95½. One small Panama registered 3 per cent bond sold at 100.

### NEW OIL PLANT PLANNED

CINCINNATI—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana will spend between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 on a new plant in Wyoming for the far western trade.

# Latest Reviews of Commercial and Financial Interests

## SLIGHTLY BETTER BUSINESS REPORTED BY LUMBER MEN

In a number of instances large dealers in spruce lumber report an appreciable increase in business, says the Commercial Bulletin. The trading is not yet even moderately active, but that it will soon be is an opinion entertained by the conservative as well as the more sanguine.

The better inquiry has not up to this time been accompanied by any advance i price. No transactions are reported at more than $24.50 base, although at least one mill is asking $25, and there continue to be reported sales at $24. The retailers have held off for so long that replenishment of their stocks must soon be a necessity.

The prices following are those at which retailers can buy of the wholesale trade. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet $1 is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales of random.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Railroad shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, $24.50; do. 9-inch, $25.50; do. 10-inch, $26.50; do. 11 or 12-inch, $27.50.

Random, 2x4, $22@22.50; do. 2x3, $21@21.50; do. 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, $20.50@21; do. 2x8, $22.50@23; do. 2x10, $24@24.50; do. 2x12, $24.50@25.; do. 2x12, $24.50@25.

Spruce cov. bds., 5 in. and up, $22.50@23.

Matched spruce boards, $25@26.

Hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16 ft., $23@23.50.

Bundled furring, $23.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras, $4@4.25; clears, $3.75@4; second clears, $2.85@3.

Laths, spruce: 1⅝ inch, $4.30@4.35; 1½ inch, $4.

Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras, $52@54; clears, $50@52; pine, 4 feet, extras, $55.

Clears, $50; second clears, $48.

About the local market for hardwoods, merchants do not vary their reports. Many of them continue to talk cheerfully of the demand and all report prices firm for about everything on the list. The most interesting item about the general situation comes from New Orleans. It reads: "The biggest mahogany order ever placed in this country has just been given to the Otis Manufacturing Company by Cobbett & Co. of London, through their New Orleans agent, W. J. Brewry. This order calls for 75 carloads, and it will require two big ships from the South Atlantic and Leyland lines to convey it to London. It means an investment of $100,000, and cash payment will be made through the Whitney-Central Bank of New Orleans."

The following quotations for white pine are for the most carefully graded stock. Prices for hardwoods are for lumber from the West and South. Because of the lack of grading, it is impossible to quote eastern stock.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s

Ash, brown, 1-inch, $54@56; 1¼, 1½ inch, $60@61; basswood, 1-inch, $43@45; birch, red, 1-inch, $56@59; birch, sap, 1-inch, $45@48; cherry, 1-inch, $95@100; 1¼ and 1½ inch, $105@110; 2-inch, $115@120; chestnut, 1-inch, $53@55; maple, 1-inch, $39@41; oak, white quartered, 1-inch, $90@92; 1¼ and 1½ inch, $92@94; plain oak, 1-inch, $65@67; 1¼@1½ inch, $67@69; whitewood, 1-inch, $62@63.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, $100.50@103.50; 1½, 3-inch, $110.50; 4-inch, $120.50; Selects, 4-4, $87.50; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, $90.50; 2½ and 3-inch, $105.50; 4-inch, $115.50; Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, $75.00; 2-inch $78.50; 2½ and 3-inch, $95.00; No. 1 cuts, 4-4, $57.50; 5-4 inch, $64.50; 6-4 inch, $65.50; 8-4 inch, $68.50; 2½ and 3-inch, $90.50; Stained saps, 1 to 2 inch, $50.50@60.50; shaky clears, 1 to 2 inch, $49.50@60.50; barn board: 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, $40.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, $35.00; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, $33.50.

There is more or less of a listless air about the market for cypress just now, but prices nevertheless are being maintained in a way that compares very favorably with quotations for other southern lumber.

The following prices for flooring are for 1x4 Arkansas and long-leaf pine:

Partition B and better—¾x¾, $28@29; flooring edge grain A, $41.25@42.00; flooring edge grain B, $38.75@40.50; flooring edge grain C, $33.50@35.50; flooring flat grain A, $29.50@31.25; flooring flat grain B, $28.50@30.25.

North Carolina pine—Edge rough, 4-4 under 12-inch, $32.00@32.50; partition No. 1, 13-16x3½, $32.50@33.00; roofers, 6-inch, $20.00@20.50; roofers, 8-inch, $21.00@21.50.

Cypress, 1s and 2s—1-inch, $46@48; 1¼, 2½-inch, $48@50; 2-inch, $51.25@52.25; 3-inch, $60@62.

Cypress, No. 1 shop—1-inch, $30@31; 1¼, 1½-inch, $36@38; 2-inch, $39.75@40.75.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 28)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow of Smith & Herrick; Essex.
Chicago—Stanley Longmire and Mr. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Cleveland—George W. Greber of Adams & Ford; Essex.
Coburn, S. C.—W. D. Lever of Lever the Shoe Man.; Essex.
Columbia, S. C.—J. B. Spillman; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—I. Zesmer of Zesmer Cristol & Co.; U. S.
Denver—C. D. Griffiths of Griffiths Shoe Co.; Ocean House, Swampscott.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle; Atlantic House, Nantasket.
Galveston, Tex.—Aaron Blum of Glaveston Shoe & Hat Co.; Copley Sq.
Houston, Tex.—John Buckley; Essex.
Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; Tour.
Lynchburg—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Memphis—I. Rosen; Essex.
Memphis—John H. Lea of Carruthers Shoe Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis—J. C. Colbert of the Savage factories; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn—E. T. Hollins of Hollins & Sons; Brunswick.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.
Omaha—C. S. Haywood of Haywood B. & S. Co.; seashore.
Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendahl & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Pittsburgh—L. Diamondstone; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Aug. Buch; Cottage Park Hotel, Winthrop.
Pocatello, Ida.—John Hood, representing 10 stores of The Golden Rule Mer. Co.; Brews.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin & Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—I. Lewis, Sample Stores.
San Francisco—M. S. Nickelsberg of Cahn Nickelsberg & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Savannah, Ga.—D. Rosenheim of Rosenheim & Son; Lenox.
St. Louis—Ben Harris; Essex.
St. Louis—M. M. Gubin; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mr. Dunn of Healey Shoe Co.; seashore.
Chicago, Ill.—O. M. Levie; Essex.
Denver—C. D. Griffiths of Griffiths Shoe Co.; Ocean House, Swampscott.
Milwaukee—Mr. Moody of Western Lea. Co.; 87 South st.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## RAILWAYS TAKE IN $8,230,000 A DAY

During May the railways of the United States received for their services to the public an average of $8,230,000 a day; it cost to run their trains and for other expenses of operation $5,920,000 a day; their taxes were $341,500 a day; their operating income $1,972,322 a day for the 220,897 miles of line reporting, or at the rate of $8.93 for each mile of line for each day. Thus for every $6 of their earnings which remained available for rentals, interest on bonds, appropriations for betterments, improvements and new construction, and for dividends, the railways had to pay more than $1 in taxes.

All of these amounts are substantially greater than the similar returns for May, 1912. They are from the summary of the earnings and expenses compiled by the bureau of railway economics from the monthly reports of the steam railways of the United States to the interstate commerce commission. They include more than 95 per cent of the mileage and earnings of all of the railways of the country.

**FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.**

The Federal Light & Traction Company reports for June and the 12 months ended June 30, compared with June, 1912 as follows:

| | 1913 | Increase |
|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $180,935 | $18,041 |
| Oper expenses | 108,230 | 10,456 |
| Net earnings | 72,705 | 7,585 |
| For 12 months ended June 30— | | |
| Gross earnings | 2,310,700 | 296,787 |
| Oper expenses | 1,326,901 | 145,066 |
| Net earnings | 983,799 | 151,721 |

## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

De Luxe Corporation, Boston, office supplies, $1500; Guy T. Mitchell, Edgar McCallum, Gertrude M. Deecher.

Framingham Construction & Supply Company, $50,000; LeRoy F. Gould, Chester B. Williams, Samuel J. Freedman.

Malden Laundry Company, $5000; William Wilcox, Harry T. Campbell, Charles D. Bean.

Universal Safety Tread Company, Boston, $115,000; Walter T. Hannigan, Eugene G. Smith, Chester G. Clark.

Hanson Machine Company, Boston, $25,000; Walter E. Hanson, Harry Hanson, Harvey J. Elms.

Massachusetts Waste Company, Sudbury, $90,000; Joseph P. Gillette, Frank P. Houghton.

The Woman's Quality Shop, Inc., Boston, $10,000; Joseph Rubinstein, Moses Richmond, Moses S. Freedman.

The Keddy Marine Manufacturing Company, Lynn, $35,000; Clifford L. Keddy, George S. Doane, Osgood Horton.

Twentieth Century Dye House, Lynn, $10,000; James Wolf, Jacob Rosenfield, Israel I. Katzen.

J. H. Farris Corporation, Brockton, printing, $20,000; Hiram B. Farris, Jerome H. Farris, Celia L. Farris.

New England General Utilities Company, Williamstown, $1000; Minnie E. Sherman, Helen S. Dickinson.

Sanicone Manufacturing Company, Boston, $1000; Howard A. Cutler, Della M. Cleaves.

Griffin Smith, Inc., Boston, publishers, $10,000; Edward D. Smith, Thomas F. Griffin.

Sub-Target Gun Company, Boston, $300,000; Wilbur F. Whitney, Charles O. Danforth, Louis L. G. DeRochemont.

## LIGHT & HEATING FIRM TELLS OF PASSED DIVIDEND

### Requirements for Preferred Stock Disbursement Were More Than Met, but Company Wished to Retain Its Capital

### GETS AUTO BUSINESS

The United States Light & Heating Company, which has passed the semi-annual 3½ per cent dividend on its $2,500,000 preferred stock, some of which was floated in Boston a few years ago, issues the following statement:

"For the year ending June 30, 1913, net profits, with the month of June estimated, were $349,495 after writing off $122,052 for extraordinary expense, $355,895 for the year ended June 30, 1912, and with $333,014 for the year ended June 30, 1911.

"In April, 1912, the company obtained the right for manufacture and sale of an automobile electric starting and lighting device. Several valuable three-year contracts were shortly afterward executed, amounting in gross to over $8,000,000. This large addition to our business necessitated extension to factory facilities approximating 100 per cent and a considerable increase in inventories of material, all of which were financed out of earnings and short time loans without the issue of any additional stock or creation of any funded debt or mortgage on the company's property; in the six months ended June 30, 1913, we reduced these loans by $137,500.

"Construction work at the factory and other handicaps due to the large increase in business seriously retarded our manufacturing facilities over a period of several months during the summer and fall of 1912, so that profits of the first six months of the past fiscal year were diminished, but in the second six months of this year, when factory conditions were normal, our profits were $253,527, as compared with $168,127 for the corresponding period of the year previous, notwithstanding that in May, 1913, our factory was closed through strike of employees (now adjusted) during most of that month.

"The items of extraordinary expenses written off which were never carried by any previous statement consisted of: Advertising campaign, $45,000; abnormal expense due to installation of starter department, $77,052; total, $122,052; and in addition to the foregoing, the company experienced in reduced earnings over $90,000 on account of the strike.

"During the last six months our earnings have been at the rate of nearly three times our dividend requirements for preferred stock. Owing to desirability of the company's retaining intact all its present working capital in order properly to handle its expanding business, the directors believe that best interests of stockholders wil be served by deferring payment of semi-annual preferred dividend usually payable in July. This dividend is, however, cumulative, and will be paid when warranted by conditions. The short time financing has recently been provided for in a satisfactory manner."

No dividend has ever been paid on the company's $12,600,150 common stock.

## STOCK EXCHANGE CHICAGO BRANCH TO BENEFIT CITY

CHICAGO—Should the Consolidated stock exchange of New York decide to establish a branch in this city, with which intention President de Aguero, former President Budd and W. L. S. Webster, another member of that exchange, have been interviewing bankers, brokers, and others, it will have to depend mainly upon two classes of brokers, for support, it is said. Board of Trade members who are not directly connected with the New York stock exchange, and independent bond dealers. There are many of each class in La Salle street.

President de Aguero says regarding the possibilities of the business to be originated in Chicago:

"The establishment of a branch of the Consolidated stock exchange in Chicago, devoted to trading in American railroad and industrial stocks, should receive the active support of all citizens of the western metropolis. Of bankers, because it will tend to increase the importance of the city in the financial world, and will create a call money market; of brokers, because it will enable them to keep the commissions on the business which they originate; of investors, because they should be able to make their investments more intelligently when in personal touch with their broker.

"It is possible for Chicago to have a stock exchange in almost instantaneous touch with all the markets of the world. If a broad, steady market for the leading stocks can be created here, the business will grow beyond all present expectations, owing to the fact that sales and transfers will be free of the vexatious tax of $2 per hundred shares imposed by the New York state law.

"The investment and speculative commitments of the 95,000,000 people in the United States warrant the establishment of stock exchanges in a number of the larger cities. There is no safer investment than seasoned railroad and industrial securities, and there should be no reason why the farmer, the producer of the real wealth of the country, should not have the opportunity to participate in the profits derived from handling and merchandizing the wealth which he produces."

## UTILITIES COS. LEAD DIVIDEND INCREASE LIST

### Out of Some Fifty Concerns That Have Made Larger Disbursements Thus Far This Year 33 Were Public Servers

### REDUCTIONS IN RATES

Numerous increases in dividend rates have been declared to date in 1913, but these increases, for the most part, are unimportant, and have been largely confined to public utility companies.

Records show that some 50 companies increased their rate of payment to stockholders and of these no less than 33 were public utility corporations. New York, Chicago & St. Louis was the only railroad to increase its rate. Some of the more important companies that increased rates are: Mexican Petroleum, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Detroit United, Guggenheim Exploration, Colorado Fuel & Iron (preferred) and United States Rubber.

For the corresponding period in 1912 fewer concerns increased their rate of payment than the current year shows, but in 1912 the increases were of greater importance, including six railroads and several large copper companies.

There have been more important reductions in the dividend rates this year than increases. Several copper companies were unable to maintain their dividends in the face of declining prices for the metal. Calumet & Hecla, Ahmeek, Osceola, Mohawk, and Quincy all reduced disbursements and the Greene-Cananea dividend was passed. Of the railroads, Boston & Maine and Western Maryland (preferred) dividends were passed while New York, New Haven & Hartford's and Bangor & Aroostook's were reduced. Pacific Gas & Electric, American Beet Sugar, International Steam Pump, Prairie Oil & Gas, M. Rumely, Pennsylvania Steel, and B. F. Goodrich are some important industrials that passed their dividends.

A few large extra cash payments were announced this year. American Can paid 24 per cent and Colorado Fuel & Iron 35 per cent back dividends on their preferred stock. Other large cash dividends were: Standard Oil of New York $40, Standard Oil of Indiana 11 per cent, Eastman Kodak 15 per cent, Mahoning Coal $25, Anglo-American Oil $10 and Gulf Oil 100 per cent. Several big stock dividends were declared, most of them on former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company.

Chino Copper and Ray Consolidated Copper started initial payments in 1913 and Bethlehem Steel resumed dividends on the preferred stock at the rate of 5 per cent, having stopped payments since 1907.

Rights of stockholders to subscribe to new stock were announced by the following companies in 1913: Maine Central, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Pennsylvania Railroad, American Sugar Refining, American Surety, Bell Telephone of Canada, Boston Elevated, Cleveland Railway, Electric Bond & Share, South Penn Oil, Gulf Oil, etc.

## DU PONT POWDER COMPANY MAKING GAIN IN EARNINGS

It is expected that 1913 earnings of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will exceed those of 1912, that is, allowing for the changed status of affairs as a result of the dissolution.

The second quarter's statement is to be issued shortly. The report is looked to exhibit ever larger profits than did the first three months of the current fiscal term, which showed a gross of $6,281,598 and a net of $1,010,586. The balance applicable to common dividends for the period was equivalent to 2.15 per cent on the $29,428,708 outstanding shares or at an annual rate of 8.60 per cent.

No proper comparisons of these figures could be given because of the loss of the plants given the Atlas and Hercules companies, but as in the record first quarter of 1912 the old organization's surplus on the junior stock was only about twice this season's figure, it can be seen that the Du Pont has successfully survived its legal operation performed as prescribed by one Dr. Sherman.

On the hypothesis then that the prosperity of the first quarter has continued, it seems safe to say that the six months will show a gross of over $12,500,000. From this figure there ought to remain a net of something near $2,000,000, and after all deductions, a good margin above the common dividend.

The reason for the good business of the Du Pont Company lies in the fact that despite a scarcity of capital there is nevertheless an enormous amount of construction work being done, and there is no indication of any cessation of activity. In the agricultural field, too, there is a steadily growing demand for dynamite for use in clearing tracts of land, tree planting, etc. The company's collections, on the whole, are as good as last year, and in some quarters even better.

## WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS REFLECT POLICY CHANGES

### Extension of Management of B. F. Bush and E. L. Brown Over New Pacific Coast Extension of Road Is Taken Favorably

### UNIFYING OF SYSTEMS

The recent advance in the price of Western Pacific first mortgage 5s is generally considered an indication with what favor the change of management on that property has been received by the investing public which sees the advantages in the extension of the management of B. F. Bush and E. L. Brown over the new Pacific coast extension and the working out of policies on that road which have meant so much for the Missouri Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande in the past two years.

Not only is this expected to be of distinct advantage to the Western Pacific but in the unifying of the management of the Gould system of roads reaching from St. Louis to the coast, all the properties included under this management can be expected to benefit in all departments of operation. It is only necessary to review the results of the past two years of new management on the Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande to gain a comprehensive idea of what may reasonably be expected to be in store for the Western Pacific.

The most important improvement in the affairs of Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande is the large addition to gross revenues, which has been followed by a corresponding decrease in cost of carrying traffic. In the 11 months of the past fiscal year to May 31, the Denver & Rio Grande's increase in gross revenues was $1,227,000 and its transportation costs actually declined $395,000 as compared with the expenditures in this department in the same period the previous year. This means that for each dollar of new business secured last year over the previous year, the company is better off to the extent of $1.32, on account of the lower cost of moving its traffic. The Missouri Pacific, out of each dollar of increased revenue in the past year was able to save only 83 cents, but this performance is relatively excellent for there were few other roads west of the Mississippi that were able to make as good a showing.

The following summary shows for most of the principal roads in the territory the 11-months increase in gross revenues, the increase in transportation costs for the same period and the percentage of the increased cost of moving traffic to the gain in gross:

| | Gross rev Increase | Transp Exp Inc | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Denver | $1,227,575 | *$395,425 | *32 |
| Missouri Pacific | 7,247,563 | 1,211,242 | 17 |
| St. L. So. W. | 1,243,545 | 262,474 | 21 |
| 'Frisco | 3,626,553 | 920,386 | 25 |
| Rock Island | 5,826,396 | 2,023,682 | 35 |
| K. C. Southern | 1,346,593 | 280,202 | 20 |
| Atchison | 8,343,409 | 1,412,158 | 17 |
| Northern Pacific | 8,742,409 | 2,627,918 | 30 |
| Gt. Northern | 11,526,802 | 2,969,883 | 26 |
| Chic. & N. W. | 8,681,665 | 1,223,251 | 14 |
| St. Paul | 13,996,443 | 2,368,058 | 17 |

*Decrease.

In May last the Denver, with the single exception of the Union Pacific, carried its traffic more cheaply than any of the lines west of the Mississippi river. Its transportation ratio was 27.8 per cent of gross revenues. The Union Pacific's was 27.7 per cent and the Southern Pacific's 27.9 per cent. The transportation ratio of the Missouri Pacific system was 34.3 per cent, that of the Cotton Belt 31.6 per cent, 'Frisco 36.5 per cent, Rock Island 43.1 per cent, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 41.7 per cent, K. C. Southern 35.3 per cent, Atchison 28.8 per cent, Burlington 31.7 per cent, Northern Pacific 33 per cent, Great Northern 35.6 per cent, Chicago Northwestern 38.8 per cent and St. Paul 36.1 per cent.

## INT. & GT. NORTHERN BUYING EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—The International & Great Northern railroad is in the market for 10 consolidation engines, 200 steel underframe box cars, 200 steel underframe ventilated refrigerator cars and 200 steel coal cars. It is negotiating the sale of $1,100,000 equipment trust notes to pay for equipment.

Vice-President Freeman of the International says agricultural conditions in the Southwest never looked better. "If August proves a favorable month for cotton Texas will raise a 6,000,000-bale crop. This," se says, "spells continued prosperity. We already have prosperity in the Southwest."

**PHILADELPHIA CO. PROSPERING**

The unusually satisfactory statement of earnings by the Philadelphia Company and affiliated companies for the three months ended June 30 last has created considerable interest in the affairs of the property. If this record should be maintained during the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal period the 7 per cent common stock dividend would be earned with about $1,250,000 to spare.

**NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY**

The Niagara Falls Power Company and Ontario Transmission Company, Ltd., report for the six months ended June 30 as follows:

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $686,934 | $538,772 |
| Net earnings | 579,215 | 451,104 |
| Total income | 609,118 | 462,309 |
| Surplus | 270,035 | 138,516 |

## BOND MARKET IMPROVEMENT MAKES FURTHER PROGRESS

There has been a steady improvement in the bond market in Boston in the immediate past, the demand being excellent and the sales heavier than they have been for months. Particularly noticeable has been the demand for tax exempt municipals, which have been selling freely on a 4.10 basis.

As a matter of fact this demand has been so insistent and sales have been so heavy that the available supply has practically been absorbed and bankers are now in the market for new issues. That this is true is evidenced by the increase in prices that have been paid for the offerings sold by cities and towns this week and the large list of bidders that have participated.

For a long time it has been noted that the offerings have either not been bid for by local bankers or when sold they have been sold on single bids. Now the towns and cities with good credit when offering 4½ per cent bonds are receiving from eight to a dozen bids at a premium. This shows clearly the heavy demand that has been developed.

Another interesting development which is even more important than the demand for municipals is the steadily increasing demand for long-term bonds. The demand, which was first noted a week ago, has grown rapidly and the resultant sales have been very satisfactory. It is said that one individual investor took nearly three quarters of a million of high grade long-term bonds of this class and other substantial sales are also reported.

This switching from short term notes to the long term bonds will evidently mean the end of the short term method of financing for a time at least and bankers are now expecting the railroads and corporations to shift their plans for financing to meet the changed situation.

The New Haven road already has taken the initiative and offered a bond which is considered very attractive by the local bankers. A great many of them are anxious to get some participation in the syndicate that is to underwrite the new issue, as they figure that it will mean a quick turn without risk.

The fact that the new debentures will become legal investments for the Massachusetts savings banks is a matter of unusual interest as it will assure them a much readier sale. They are the first bonds to be affected by the new Washburn bill.

It is through the provisions of section 15 of the recently passed Washburn railroad bill that the new $67,000,000 New Haven debentures will become legal investments for Massachusetts banks, it being provided therein that railroads may issue bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness which will bring the aggregate of such issues to twice the amount of the capital stock.

Under the old law the roads were only permitted to issue bonds in an amount equal to the amount of the capital stock and it was because the issue of New Haven 4 per cent debentures of 1956 amounting to $15,000,000 brought the amount of bonds outstanding above the amount of capital stock that that issue and subsequent issues were not legal for Massachusetts savings banks.

Up to that time there had been but $93,898,000 bonds issued and outstanding which compared with a stock issue of $104,435,600. Since that time the company has issued $39,029,000 6 per cent convertible debentures due Jan. 15, 1948, besides the $15,000,000 of 1956 and the European loan of 1907 amounting to $27,985,000 while the stock issue has been increased to $179,583,100. It is apparent, therefore, that the road may issue bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness to an amount which will bring the aggregate up to $360,000,000 under this law.

Although the new law is not worded in such a way that it can be definitely stated that it is retroactive and therefore covers the issues above mentioned it is very good opinion that it will be construed to include all issues outstanding, which would mean that the old issues of debentures which have not up to the present time been available for the Massachusetts savings banks will now become legal for investment.

A significant feature of the state of Massachusetts bond market was the borrowing of several blocks of $500,000 each in anticipation of taxes which brings the total up to $2,500,000 so far this year. The state has been forced to this expediency on account of the slack demand for the old issues, and this is true also in the case of the city of Boston. If the market was in shape to take new issues both state and city would issue long term bonds but they will have to wait for a time at least.

## GEORGIA COTTON MAY BEGIN TO MOVE AUG. 10-15

### During Past Two Months the Crop Has Made Excellent Progress Says President Manley of Bankers Trust Company

### MERCANTILE OUTLOOK

ATLANTA, Ga.—In opinion of President Manley of Bankers Trust Company, here, the earliest movement of cotton in that state will begin between Aug. 10 and 15. During the past 50 days or more, cotton has made excellent progress, after getting a late start. "The favorable conditions now existing," he contends, "will entirely offset, certainly in the middle and lower part of the state, any untoward conditions in the beginning." Dates for marketing the cotton will be fully up to the 10-year average, and in some parts of the state probably earlier.

Regarding the mercantile situation, Mr. Manley says: "The country merchants have not been able to command the finances, which they had found so easy to do heretofore, and have been handling their business in more hand-to-mouth fashion; and while they anticipate a good fall trade, they have not yet placed orders for large supplies.

"There is in fact, in this country, a silent organization of the credit basis. I am frank enough to say that credit has been too cheap. Country banks, as well as the country merchants, have been responsible for this. They are the ones to correct it. They realize this, and they are raising the business to a higher, safer, saner level, causing as little handship under this process as possible.

"As to the cotton future tax, it is difficult to say how the proposed tax on cotton futures would curtail in any way the credit of the farmer himself, or in any way injure his borrowing merit with the bankers.

"I see no reason why cotton futures should be taxed any more than any other contracts for goods to be delivered in the future. I do think, however, that gambling in cotton futures should be restricted as much as possible.

"The indications are that Georgia will have a 2,000,000-bale crop this year, and perhaps more; and with good prices this year the country will have a golden stream of money flowing into its coffers and peace and prosperity will abound with our people. The borrower and the lender will work hand in hand together.

"I can see right now a strong sentiment to harvest and sell promptly. There will be very little holding of cotton. Experience has taught that those who get their cotton out quickly, and sell it promptly, come out ahead."

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A majority of New York turpentine operators continue to hold out for 39½c for their stocks of the spirits, in view of increasing strength in the primary markets, but few dealers here are still offering to sell at 39c and are doing a moderate business at that figure, although the current absorption of new crop stocks from the South is far from commensurate with the arrivals.

Rosin—There is a fair demand for the low medium grades of this gum, which are being more firmly held by local operators, in recognition of a continued strong undertone in the Savannah market. Pale descriptions, however, remain dull and almost neglected at previously-quoted figures.

The New York Commercial quotes: Common $4.40, Gen. Sam E $4.70, graded B $4.65, D $4.75, E 4.90, F 4.95, G 5.00, H $5.05, I $5.10, K $5.15, M 5.40, N $6.00, WG $6.75, WW $6.85.

Tar and pitch—Kiln-burned tar is still in active request and is firmly maintained by most local operators at $5.75, though available in one quarter of this market at $5.50. Retort tar is also moving steadily into consuming channels at $5.25 and pitch is likewise in unceasing inquiry at $4.25@4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin good, $3.80; spirits machine, 34¾c. Tar firm at $3.80. Turpentine steady; hard, $2; soft, $3; virgin, $3.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 29s. Rosin, common, quiet at 11s.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s 3d. Rosin American standard 11s., rosin American fine, 17s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 33¾c. Sales 697, receipts 986, exports 12, stock, 26,532. Rosin firm. Sales 1890, exports 300, stock 159,257. Prices: WW, $6.50; WG, $6.35; N, $5.45; M, $4.50; K, $4.30; I, $4.25; H, $4.20; G, $4.15@4.17½; F, $4.15@4.15½; E, $4.10; D, $4.05; B, $4@4.05.

**COTTON MARKET IS IRREGULAR**

NEW YORK—Considerable irregularity was shown in the local cotton market this morning the July position opening three points higher, whereas later months were unchanged to 10 points lower. At the end of 15 minutes the new crop positions were fairly steady and about unchanged from the close of Saturday. Enough covering developed on the call to absorb the overnight selling orders, while the fact that considerable doubt existed as to amount of rainfall over Texas since Saturday induced more or less new buying.

**BRAZILIAN TRACTION REPORTS**

MONTREAL—The Brazilian Traction Company has prepared a statement covering the first half of the year, showing a gain of $800,862 in net from Jan. 1 to June 30 hile gross earnings for that period increased $1,610,284.

The returns from June and six months are as follows:

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $1,916,693 | $1,733,979 |
| Oper expenses | 921,591 | 799,486 |
| Net earnings | 995,102 | 934,493 |
| Gross from Jan 1 | 11,552,887 | 9,942,629 |
| Net from Jan 1 | 6,147,791 | 5,346,929 |

# Leading Events of Athletic World — Longwood Tennis

## FINAL MATCHES IN BIG LONGWOOD TENNIS TOURNEY

### W. M. Johnston Meets G. P. Gardner, Jr., in Singles—Niles-Dabney vs. Touchard-Washburn in Doubles

### SURPRISES ARE MANY

Final matches in the challenge bowl singles and eastern doubles are scheduled for today in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club and no matter which of the contestants win, new champions will be found in each event as none of the players contesting in the final rounds has ever before won these events. In the singles W. M. Johnson, the young San Francisco player, will meet G. P. Gardner, Jr., the former Harvard athlete, while in the doubles N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney of Boston will face G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn of New York.

This year's tournament has been marked by many upsets and this is especially true of the semi-final rounds which took place Saturday. Not only did Gardner spring a surprise by eliminating N. M. Niles from the singles section of the tournament, but Johnston carried it still further by defeating W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, the national champion in 1906. Before Johnston came East he was hailed as a coming champion by no less a person than M. E. McLoughlin, the present champion, and his playing in this section seems to bear out this prophecy. Handicapped by not having had any experience on turf courts, the young westerner has quickly adapted himself to that kind of play and as Clothier has been playing in the best form shown by him since he captured the national title, Johnston's work stands out very strong and stamps him as a great player. In Gardner he will meet a very good player, but it is generally expected that the name which will be inscribed on the handsome bowl this year will be Johnston thus perpetuating the western holding of the trophy as McLoughlin cannot defend.

Niles and Dabney appear to be certain winners of the eastern doubles and the accompanying right to take part in the semi-final round of the national doubles. They will have to dispose of Touchard and Washburn and while the latter pair is sure to put up a great contest, they do not appear to be as strong as the former and it will take a big upset to bring them through the victors.

## QUINCY CUP WILL BE COMPETED FOR

Four of the leading yacht clubs of Massachusetts have come forward as challengers for the Quincy challenge cup. Manchester, Corinthian, Eastern and Quincy are the clubs which will be represented with sonders to oppose the Ellen, C. P. Curtis' cupholder and last year's champion, which will again defend the cup for the Boston Y. C.

Guy Lowell, with his Cima, will represent the Manchester Yacht Club. The Corinthian will be represented by C. A. Wood's Chance. The Chance will be sailed by her owner. The Fern, owned by Herbert M. Sears and Designed by Bowes and Mower of Philadelphia, is the Eastern Yacht Club's challenger. Charles Francis Adams, 2d, winner in 1910 and 1911, will be the able representative of the Quincy Yacht Club. Adams will sail in his new unnamed sonder.

### MOUNTAIN GOLF OPENS TODAY

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H.—The eighth annual tennis tournament for the championship of the state and of the White mountains begins here today. A new challenge cup has been put up to replace the trophy permanently acquired by F. H. Harris of Dartmouth last year.

## BOSTON MEETS CHICAGO TODAY IN THIRD GAME

PROBABLE LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

| BOSTON | CHICAGO |
|---|---|
| Janvrin, 2b | 2b., Rath |
| Hooper, r.f. | 3b., Lord |
| Speaker, c.f. | 1b., Chase |
| Lewis, l.f. | c.f., Bodie |
| Gardner, 3b | c., Kuhn |
| Engle, 1b | r.f., Collins |
| Wagner, ss | l.f., Fournier |
| Thomas, c. | ss., Weaver |
| Foster, p. | p., Scott |

Umpires, O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

The Boston Americans meet the Chicago Americans at Fenway park this afternoon in the third game of their present series, and with two victories already to the credit of the home team, Manager Carrigan plans to make it three straight today. The Boston team has been showing some very fast baseball since arriving home and, with the exception of its pitching staff, is in championship form. Manager Carrigan plans to start the game with Foster pitching and Thomas catching.

Manager Callahan of Chicago is much disappointed over the showing made by his team, and is going after today's game with an extra effort to break into the winning column. He plans to start Pitcher Scott in the box with Kuhn doing the catching.

## UNITED STATES WINS DOUBLES IN DAVIS CUP PLAY

### M. E. McLoughlin and H. H. Hackett Capture Hard 5-Set Match From Dixon and Barrett

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—After intensely interesting play the doubles match in the challenge tie of the Davis lawn tennis cup was won by America Saturday, M. E. McLoughlin and H. H. Hackett defeating C. P. Dixon and H. Roper Barrett. The score was, giving America first, 5—7; 6—1; 2—6; 7—5; 6—4.

The attendance was even better than Friday and every stroke was followed with the keenest interest. The feature of the play was the determination of the Englishmen to prevent McLoughlin smashing. His first smash occurring only in the fourth game, after a lob from Dixon. The game opened with McLoughlin serving, both Englishmen standing well up. The feature of the

M. E. M'LOUGHLIN

first set was the number of games won against service, two against Hackett and one each against the others. The placing by the Englishmen also was good.

America won the second set easily by 6—1, Dixon endeavoring to keep the ball low sent several into the net. The fifth game of the third set was the most interesting of all. Deuce was scored four times when Dixon won with a magnificent side-line stroke. In the fourth set the Englishmen reached three games to one; but the Americans won by determined play after a double fault by Dixon. The fifth set opened with Barrett's service and at the fifth game America won against Barrett serving; but England drew level at the eighth, winning against Hackett serving. America won the ninth game against Barrett serving. McLoughlin served and won the next game thus defeating England. The playing of all four men was excellent, but the great contrast between the service and tactics of McLoughlin and Hackett was very marked.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Pitcher Marquard has now won nine straight victories.

—ooo—

The Brooklyns have purchased Pitcher Pfeffer from the Grand Rapids club of the Central league.

—ooo—

The Detroit Americans have purchased Pitcher Lorenzen from the Attumwa club of the Central Association.

—ooo—

Montreal will continue to be represented by a team in the International league according to President Lichtenheln.

—ooo—

New York is rapidly overhauling St. Louis in the American league. The margin is now only four and a half games.

—ooo—

It isn't very often that the Athletics make 12 hits in a game and only get two runs as was the case against Detroit Saturday.

—ooo—

Washington is now only one and a half games behind Cleveland in the American league standing and promises to go into second place before the week is out.

—ooo—

The Boston Nationals are showing great finishing powers this year. Saturday there were three men on bases and no one out in the ninth inning and yet Chicago failed to score.

—ooo—

Brooklyn did some heavy hitting yesterday, getting 27 safe hits for a total of 42 in the two games played. Cutshaw was the individual star with seven out of nine times at the bat.

—ooo—

It certainly is a great race between Jackson of Cleveland and Cobb of Detroit for premier batting honors in the American league. Jackson now leads with a percentage of .404 to .395 for Cobb.

## NEW YORK SHOW UP STRONGLY IN GAMES WITH WEST

### Giant-Chicago Pittsburgh-Philadelphia Series Are Most Important Ones in National League This Week

### THE FULL SCHEDULE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P. C. 1913 | P. C. 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 62 | 27 | .697 | .739 |
| Philadelphia | 51 | 34 | .600 | .512 |
| Chicago | 47 | 44 | .516 | .625 |
| Pittsburgh | 45 | 44 | .506 | .581 |
| Brooklyn | 42 | 43 | .494 | .374 |
| Boston | 38 | 50 | .432 | .270 |
| St. Louis | 36 | 55 | .396 | .430 |
| Cincinnati | 35 | 59 | .372 | .484 |

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 7, New York 0.
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 2.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 6, Boston 5.
Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 4.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 1.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

This week finds the eastern teams in the National league in the West on their second invasion of that territory in the championship pennant race of 1913. Chief interest the first of the week will be centered in the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia games, with the Chicago-New York series the most important the last of the week. These four clubs appear to be the ones that will finish the season in the first division and the outcome of the abovementioned games will play an important part in the final standing. The schedule for the full week follows:

Monday—Boston at Chicago, Brooklyn at Cincinnati, New York at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Tuesday—Boston at Chicago, Brooklyn at Cincinnati, New York at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Wednesday—Boston at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Thursday—Boston at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Friday—Boston at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Saturday—Boston at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Sunday—Boston at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

The last invasion of the eastern circuit by the western teams resulted favorably to the visitors, as they captured 28 of the 53 games played. This fine showing was due largely to the work of the Pittsburgh team, which won 10 of the total victories, Cincinnati being its nearest rival and being the only other western team to break even or better. Chicago came third of the western clubs with the rather poor showing of six victories and nine defeats, while St. Louis was a very poor fourth with four victories out of 17 games played.

Of the eastern teams New York made the best showing by winning 14 of the 17 games the team played. This is over half of the total victories secured by the eastern teams against the western. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati failed to win a single game in New York and Chicago won but one with St. Louis, the team that made the poorest showing, winning two. Philadelphia came second among the eastern teams with nine victories and seven defeats. Boston was third with an even break of eight games each way, while Brooklyn was a poor fourth with but four victories out of 14 games played. The full record follows:

East vs. West

| | Pittsburgh | Cincinnati | Chicago | St. Louis | Won |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 14 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Boston | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| Brooklyn | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Lost | 5 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 25 |

West vs. East

| | New York | Philad'a | Boston | Brooklyn | Won |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| Chicago | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| St. Louis | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Lost | 3 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 28 |

### CAPABLANCA AGAIN VICTOR

NEW YORK—Jose R. Capablanca of Havana won his eleventh victory in the chess masters' tournament here yesterday, defeating Marder in 39 moves. The Cuban champion leads the tournament with no defeats or draws charged against him, Kupchik being second, with eight victories and one defeat.

### CHICAGO BUYS PITCHER MOORE

CHICAGO—President C. W. Murphy has announced the purchase of Pitcher Earl Moore, the former Philadelphia star. Moore was sold to St. Louis, but would not report to Manager Huggins.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Oakland 4, Venice 2.
Oakland 4, Venice 3.
Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2.
Portland 5, Sacramento 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Toledo 3, Louisville 1.
Louisville 5, Toledo 3.
St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 2.
Indianapolis 2, Columbus 1.
Indianapolis 4, Columbus 2.
Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Memphis 4, Nashville 2.
Montgomery 3, Chattanooga 2.
Mobile 2, Atlanta 1.
Birmingham 4, New Orleans 0.
New Orleans 4, Birmingham 3.

## POLO TEAMS TO CONTEST TODAY FOR ASTOR CUP

### Rockaway and Cooperstown Fours Will Meet Today at Point Judith Club

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—The first game here today will start the oldest polo competition in the United States. This is the senior championship, for individual prizes, the title and the possession for the year of the W. W. Astor gold cup. Mr. Astor gave the trophy in 1888 to the Tuxedo Club, to be played for annually.

This will be the eighteenth renewal of the competition and the fifth that has been competed for at the Point Judith field. The Meadow Brook Club has won the title the four times it has been played for here.

The first round for the title today will be between the Rockaway and Cooperstown teams, with the same line-up as on Saturday, but playing without handicaps. On Saturday, when in receipt of three goals, Cooperstown won by a score of 13 to 9. This indicates a close game today. Meadow Brook will meet the winners on Wednesday, when the line-up will be: No. 1, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 2, J. Watson Webb; No. 3, Joseph B. Thomas, and back, Devereux Milburn.

For the open championship, to be played on Aug. 2 and 4, the Meadow Brook line will be R. L. Agassiz, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Devereux Milburn and Lord Wodehouse, playing as named. Lord Wodehouse could not join the team for the senior championship, as the conditions bar players who are not members of a polo association club.

In addition to the senior championship, the competition for the army and navy cups, the gift of Mrs. J. C. Rathborne, and for teams whose handicaps do not exceed 13 goals will start today with two games. Point Judith will play the Philadelphia team in the first and the Myopia Perroquets play the Cooperstown Leopards in the second game.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

J. F. Shanley of Deal won the Arthur Taylor memorial golf cup of the Ekwanok Country Club Saturday, 1 up.

—ooo—

The Cooperstown Leopards won the Overture pony polo cups in the Narragansett tournament Saturday by defeating the Point Judith Sandpipers, 16 to 6½ goals.

—ooo—

W. K. Wood of the Homewood Country Club won the amateur championship of the Western Golf Association Saturday by defeating E. P. Allis, 2d, in the final round, 4 and 3.

—ooo—

One hundred and seventy-one yachts started Saturday in the last races of the annual race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club. This is a record for racing on Long Island sound.

—ooo—

J. W. Kelly of the Irish-American A. C. won the metropolitan middle-weight all-round championship Saturday with 4757 points. P. J. O'Connor of the Pastime A. C. was second with 4741.

—ooo—

Donald McDougall of the New York A. C., amateur cyclist of 1912, has again won the title for 1913. Although the season is not yet over, he is so far ahead of his nearest rival that he cannot be defeated.

—ooo—

John Strachan of San Francisco won the national clay-court lawn tennis singles championship Saturday defeating W. M. Hall of New York in the final round, 6—0; 6—4; 4—6; 6—4. Strachan and Clarence Griffin won the doubles title by defeating F. H. Harris and W. M. Hall by default.

—ooo—

Owing to the sportsmanlike action of E. Mackay Edgar, owner of the Maple Leaf IV. and holder of the Harmsworth trophy, the United States may yet send a challenger to England for a race this year. It has been impossible to send one for the race scheduled for Aug. 11, and Mr. Edgar has generously offered to use his influence to have the date moved forward to suit the convenience of the United States.

## M'LOUGHLIN AND BUNDY TO PLAY

Maurice E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, both of San Francisco, the national champions in tennis doubles, will defend their title during tennis week at Newport, R. I., next month. This became known here yesterday through a telegram from Bundy, who said that he is to come east within a few days to make final preparations for meeting the winners of the East-West contest between the sectional doubles champions.

It is expected that he will also enter the national singles championship matches. He will be joined at Newport by his doubles partner, McLoughlin, who is now playing as a member of the American challengers in Great Britain. McLoughlin, with the others of the American team, will come to Newport for the matches. It has been understood hitherto that Bundy would not enter competition this year and that the doubles title as a result would have to go by default.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Reports are now coming in of the play at Hoylake, and much more encouraging they are from our point of view than those of last year. There is no question now in the minds of the British professionals that we have some fine members of their class in this country, and more pleasing to our national pride is the fact that the one who is recognized by them as the best of the party that went over, is the first native-born professional who ever won the open championship of the United States. The World of Golf says of him: "MacDermott, who was unquestionably the best of the American contingent, has two strong features in his game, his iron shots up to the green, and his putting. His play with the iron was some of the best seen during the meeting. . . . His attitude while putting is unusual in this country, although the method is commonly adopted in America. He stands quite straight with his heels close together, and grips his club at the extreme end of the shaft. It looks as though he would have no control over the club. He does, however, for it is very seldom that he misses anything under a couple of yards." Of John Jones the same paper says that although he is rather short for a golfer he certainly played remarkably well, even though he did not qualify. Where he was beaten was in his lack of length from the tees.

Of the tournament itself Golf Illustrated says: "To one who has not seen much profession play in the last few years, it was a most instructive meeting. What chiefly struck us was the great improvement in the accuracy and straightness of the professionals' driving and approaching. The added length is, of course, enormous, but as the professionals do not appear to hit any harder than they used to, the improvement in this respect is probably entirely due to the new balls and clubs. But we make this acknowledgment in regard to the greater accuracy of the new generation of professionals with the greater readiness because in this respect we have been in the past somewhat of a 'laudator temporis acti.' Whereas the really straight full shot or approach was looked upon in the old days as something exceptionally fine, happening, perhaps, four or five times in a round, and lingering in the memory, such shots are now the rule from first-class professionals, and anything the least degree crooked is the exception. Since we arrived at Hoylake we have seen hundreds of shots played which 25 or 30 years ago would have been hailed as 'historic' because they were not only perfect in themselves, but were manifestly in exact accordance with the intention of the striker. So good, in fact, are our first-class players at these shots that one ceases very soon to be astonished at them, very much as one sees without any emotion jugglers execute the most marvelous feats.

"But when it comes to putting, a very different table has to be told. The art of putting seems to have been lost or at best is only revealed occasionally to one or two individuals in inspired moments. Certainly a really consistently good putter is difficult to find nowadays, whereas 25 years ago almost everybody could putt well. It is really pathetic to see the childish attempts of some champions, who have mastered every other shot in the game, to get the ball anywhere near the hole from 10 or 12 yards, or to hole out from a yard or less. The matter is the more strange because putting greens are on the whole incomparably better than they used to be.

"Further, in the putting efforts of the modern professional there is a conspicuous absence of anything that could be called style. Their attitudes are cramped and awkward, and their movements sadly lacking in the grace and freedom which characterize the rest of their play. The most consistent and successful putters at this championship were the American professionals, although their methods cannot be called attractive to watch. They all put in the same way, standing upright with their feet close together, and they hold the putter by the extreme upper end of the handle, which again is pressed close to their bodies. It almost seems to be a case of 'You press the button and the putter does the rest.' They also hit the ball with a descending club, so that at its start the ball is slightly pinched against the ground. Nevertheless, they lay the long ones dead with great regularity, and they are reliable holers-out."

TEN LEADING BATTERS

| AMERICAN | Av. | NATIONAL | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson, Cleve. | .404 | Yingling, Brook. | .393 |
| Cobb, Det. | .395 | McDonald, Bos. | .374 |
| Speaker, Bos. | .368 | Daubert, Brook. | .353 |
| D. Murphy, Phil | .357 | Walsh, Phil. | .346 |
| Henriksen, Bos. | .351 | Hyatt, Pitts. | .339 |
| Collins, Phil. | .345 | Miller, Phil. | .333 |
| Caldwell, N. Y. | .333 | Cravath, Phil. | .331 |
| Lajoie, Cleve. | .332 | Hess, Bos. | .325 |
| McInnis, Phil. | .326 | Zimmerman, Chic | .324 |
| Gandil, Wash. | .324 | Tinker, Cin. | .317 |

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

| AMERICAN | Runs | NATIONAL | Runs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collins, Phil. | 89 | Lobert, Phila. | 59 |
| Speaker, Bos. | 74 | Carey, Pitts. | 59 |
| Baker, Phil. | 73 | Konetchy, St. L. | 55 |
| Jackson, Cleve. | 69 | Merkle, N. Y. | 55 |
| Shotton, St. L. | 66 | Paskert, Phil. | 54 |
| Hooper, Bos. | 66 | Saier, Chic. | 54 |
| Oldring, Phil. | 65 | Connolly, Bos. | 53 |
| E. Murphy, Phil. | 64 | Daubert, Brook. | 53 |
| Bush, Det. | 60 | Huggins, St. L. | 53 |
| Johnston, Cleve. | 59 | Bescher, Cin. | 52 |

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

| AMERICAN | S.B. | NATIONAL | S.B. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milan, Wash. | 51 | Myers, Bos. | 31 |
| Moeller, Wash. | 38 | Marsans, Cin. | 31 |
| Collins, Phil. | 33 | Carey, Pitts. | 29 |
| Speaker, Bos. | 29 | Lobert, Phil. | 27 |
| Bush, Det. | 27 | Burns, N. Y. | 24 |
| Cobb, Det. | 25 | Doyle, N. Y. | 22 |
| Shotton, St. L. | 26 | Merkle, N. Y. | 22 |
| Austin, St. L. | 26 | Murray, N. Y. | 22 |
| Daniels, N. Y. | 24 | Bescher, Cin. | 21 |
| Rath, Chic. | 23 | Saier, Chic. | 19 |

EASTERN ASSOCIATION

Waterbury 6, Springfield 5.
Bridgeport 7, Meriden 0.

## WESTERN CLUBS OF THE AMERICAN NOW IN THE EAST

### Philadelphia and Washington Appear to Have Better of the Schedule for the Current Week With St. Louis and Detroit

### LAST WESTERN TRIP

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P. C. 1913 | P. C. 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 65 | 28 | .699 | .581 |
| Cleveland | 56 | 38 | .596 | .474 |
| Washington | 54 | 39 | .581 | .617 |
| Chicago | 51 | 47 | .520 | .522 |
| Boston | 44 | 46 | .489 | .688 |
| Detroit | 40 | 58 | .408 | .479 |
| St. Louis | 38 | 61 | .384 | .300 |
| New York | 29 | 60 | .326 | .322 |

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, Chicago 1.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 6, St. Louis 5.
Washington 6, St. Louis 0.
New York 4, Cleveland 3.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

No games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

The western teams of the American league are now in the midst of their first series of the second invasion of the eastern circuit for the season of 1913 and from now until Aug. 11, they will be busy in this section of the field. The full schedule for the current week follows:

Monday—Chicago at Boston, Cleveland at New York, Detroit at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Washington.

Tuesday—Chicago at Boston, Cleveland at New York, Detroit at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Washington.

Wednesday—Cleveland at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Detroit at Washington.

Thursday—Cleveland at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia; Detroit at Washington.

Friday—Cleveland at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Detroit at Washington.

Saturday—Cleveland at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Detroit at Washington.

This week's schedule would seem to favor Washington and Philadelphia as they will be facing St. Louis and Detroit. Detroit was quite a stumbling block to these two teams on their last invasion of the West and may upset the calculations of these two teams during the week.

The western and eastern teams played very even baseball during the last series of the eastern teams in the West. Of the 64 games played the easterners won 33 as against 31 for the home clubs. Of all the teams, Washington showed the best record with 10 victories and only five defeats. The Athletics also won 10 games but they lost eight. This gives them second place in the showing.

New York made a very good showing in the West, winning seven and losing eight. It is the first time this year that that team has come so near breaking even, and promises much for the future of the club. Boston made the poorest showing of any team, winning six and losing ten.

Of the western teams, Detroit did the best work with nine victories and seven defeats. Chicago was next with an even break of nine each way. Cleveland fell down in these games, and finished third with seven victories and eight defeats, while St. Louis was last with six victories and nine defeats. The record for the invasion follows:

East vs. West

| | Detroit | Chicago | Cleveland | St. Louis | Won |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| New York | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Boston | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Lost | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 33 |

West vs. East

| | Washington | Philad'a | New York | Boston | Won |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Chicago | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Lost | 5 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 31 |

## DURBOROW SWIMS TO BOSTON LIGHT

Charles B. Durborow of Philadelphia swam from Charlestown to Boston light yesterday covering the distance in 8h. 12m. After accomplishing the swim, Durborow announced that he would retire from long-distance swimming.

Cecelia Friedburg of Dorchester attempted to swim from Nahant to Revere beach yesterday afternoon but was forced to give it up after covering two-thirds of the distance.

TEN LEADING PITCHERS

NATIONAL

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demaree, New York | 8 | 2 | .800 |
| Mathewson, New York | 17 | 5 | .773 |
| Humphries, Chicago | 8 | 3 | .727 |
| Marquard, New York | 13 | 5 | .722 |
| Alexander, Philadelphia | 13 | 5 | .722 |
| Seaton, Philadelphia | 15 | 6 | .714 |
| Cheney, Chicago | 16 | 7 | .696 |
| Robinson, Pittsburgh | 10 | 5 | .667 |
| Benton, Cincinnati | 10 | 5 | .667 |
| Brennan, Philadelphia | 11 | 6 | .647 |

AMERICAN

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boehling, Washington | 11 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Johnson, Washington | 22 | 5 | .815 |
| Plank, Philadelphia | 16 | 5 | .762 |
| Bender, Philadelphia | 14 | 5 | .737 |
| Brown, Philadelphia | 13 | 5 | .722 |
| Falkenberg, Cleveland | 15 | 6 | .714 |
| Collins, Boston | 12 | 5 | .706 |
| Walsh, Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gregg, Cleveland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Houck, Philadelphia | 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## ENGLISH NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Cambridge beat Oxford at tennis on the court at Lords Cricket ground. In the doubles the Cantabs represented by H. W. Leatham and M. Woosnam beat the Oxford pair Hon. J. N. Manners and G. Westmacott by three sets to love. In the singles Leatham beat Manners, and Woosnam beat Westmacott each by three sets to love. This was the last intervarsity contest of the academical year.

—ooo—

The King's cutter Britannia has been entered for the regattas of the royal yacht squadron and the Royal London Yacht Club to be held during the Cowes week, commencing Aug. 4. The German Emperor's schooner Meteor will also compete.

—ooo—

Eton beat Harrow by nine wickets in the annual cricket match between these two schools at Lords. Harrow lost, owing to a poor score of 75 in their first innings, their batting being very weak. The scores were Harrow 75 and 324; Eton 383 and 17 for one wicket. G. Wilson played a magnificent innings of 173 in the Harrow second innings. The top scores on the Eton side were F. L. Johnstone 94, J. H. Amery 61, L. C. Leggatt 41 and R. C. Gull 40.

—ooo—

The Corinthian Football Club, the premier amateur association football club, will shortly send a team to Brazil to play several matches against local and representative sides. The players will leave this country early in August and return in October. The visitors will follow much the same program as that arranged several seasons ago when the same club conducted a most successful tour in South America, the team visiting, among other places, Santos, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

—ooo—

As the result of two days' shooting over the Bisley ranges Great Britain's team won the empire match with ease. The scores were Great Britain 2210, Australia 2120, Canada 2072, India 1953. Lance Corporal Mann and Private Fulton headed the British score with 283 points each.

## C. W. WISE BEATS W. D. KINNEAR IN WINGFIELD RACE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Next in importance to the diamond sculls at Henley, the race for the Wingfield sculls, which carries with it the title of amateur champion of the Thames, attracted an entry of five scullers, the winner qualifying to row W. D. Kinnear, the holder. Of the entries G. E. Fairbairn of Cambridge did not start and the remaining four were as follows: C. W. Wise (London R. C.), E. D. Pinks (London R. C.), D. Fitte (Vesta R. C.), and E. L. Salier (London R. C.). Wise and Pinks had a good race for the first mile and Salier threw away his chance after passing Hammersmith bridge. At Chiswick, Pinks was 4s. behind the leader and at Barnes 10s. behind. From this point to the end he made several plucky spurts but could not catch Wise who won by three and a half lengths in 23m. 22s., the course being 4½ miles, i. e. Putney to Mortlake.

In the challenge race between the holder, W. D. Kinnear, and C. W. Wise a splendid race was seen. For the first two miles the men were within a length of each other. At Hammersmith the holder took a strong lead but Wise suddenly started a brilliant spurt and cut down Kinnear's advantage and secured the lead for himself. Thus at Chiswick steps the challenger had gained several lengths and going away he won comfortably in 24m. 12s.

## W. HAWKINS WINS KING'S TROPHY

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—For the fourth time the King's prize, which is the principal event of the Bisley meeting, has gone to Canada. When Private W. Hawkins of the forty-eighth Highlanders of Canada made his last shot he required a bullseye to win or an outer to tie. He found the bull, thus winning the prize by one point from Sergeant Fenby of the Warwickshire regiment. As soon as his success was known he was carried round the camp in the usual way and received congratulatory telegrams from the King, the prime minister of Canada and the high commissioner.

Hawkins' score was 330, that of Fenby 329. Then came Sergeant Allan of the Royal Scots with 325, and fourth was Sergeant Ommundsen of the Royal Scots with 324. Ommundsen, who had won the bronze and silver medals, which are first stages of the King's prize, went to pieces in a most unfortunate manner at the final stage and lost his opportunity of making a triple win by six points.

Baseball, Tuesday at 3:15
WORLD'S CHAMPION
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
FENWAY PARK
Tickets on sale at WRIGHT & DITSON'S, 344 Washington St.

# THE HOME FORUM

## CHANGING OUR THINKING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAUL gives us in Philippians a great aid to right thinking: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

If mortals all followed this injunction of Paul's the world would quickly become a beautiful habitat for mankind, and there would no longer be need for prophets, seers or just men to call on others to change their ways of thinking. However, the exhibition of inharmonies about us, of disease, of trouble, of hate, enmity, back-biting and false living, shows the need of better ways of acting among men, and certainly we cannot deny that first we must have improved ways of thinking.

When a mortal is confronted with the proposition that he must change his way of thinking his first impulse often is to deny this necessity, but if he has suffered to the point of wanting relief from the myriad forms of erroneous thought processes, he may see that necessity. His next declaration, perhaps, is that he cannot do it; that it cannot be done this side of the grave. Here Christian Science comes in to show how one may change his modus of thinking and that it may be done at once.

Any of us may see that we change our thoughts every day about some habit of the household, some style of dressing or living, or some conception of a person. As we find better ways of living, ways that are labor-saving or time-saving, we adopt them. And we do so with little difficulty and no whining or pitying of ourselves. Jesus said to the young man who came to him asking what he lacked to gain eternal life: "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven." In other words, he invited the young man to exchange his present thinking with regard to goodness and possessions for a higher sense of the brotherhood of man and God as all good. This, he said, would bring to one the highest thing to be sought for, that is, harmony. But the record states that the young man went away sad; he was not awakened to the truth that he must change his thought before his deeds could have the vital spark of spirituality. Jesus knew what the young man needed, and he knew it was possible to change in the way he indicated. Jesus was the great metaphysician and Christian Science but carries on his work now among those ready and willing to stop thinking and acting according to false laws of life.

Paul's words as quoted do not represent a mortal's way of thinking. Beliefs that there is life and gain in stealing or lying or defrauding or deceiving or slandering—such beliefs may be changed through Christian Science to lovely thoughts, thoughts of right, of good, of peace, of health. So may scenes in the mind of disaster and danger and the belief in their necessity be changed through right reasoning, as God did not make these things. Neither does He keep mankind in ill-health or trouble. God is not what the ages have pictured Him to be. What a conglomerate belief of God mortals have imaged forth! Christian Science teaches that God is unchanging Love, Life, and Truth; that He is divine Principle.

When one begins to study this Science he begins to grasp the true idea of God and he finds that as he does so, he becomes sure and steady in his understanding of the universe and man. Certainly the idea of God as the one and only creator and as all Love had always seemed to the student transcendental before, but as he reasons about the nature of the great First Cause, the Life of the universe, he finds that revelation coincides with his reasoning, and he is not surprised that demonstrations of harmony are made through his new understanding of the allness of God and the consequent nothingness of all that is opposed to Him. Paul's admonition may well begin to seem practical to him and very beautiful. To change his thoughts is no longer an impossibility, in fact, it is a natural consequence of having changed his basis of thinking about God, His spiritual universe and man's existence intact in divine Mind. What has been gained by his long course of wrong thinking? Nothing. If he has been thinking some neighbor to be false, he has but to know that the one creator, God, made no falsities, and exposing the error as having no creator in Truth, he is through with the insidious and unhelpful thought.

The belief of disease touches every mortal in some form, under some name, either as belonging to himself or to some one else. Christian Science shows how to be rid of such beliefs. Change your thought about them. Measure them by the new understanding of who God is and what His creation is. By argument and reasoning, by turning to evidence of error overcome, let the consciousness be flooded with Truth, and the error has, of necessity disappeared. Mrs. Eddy's beautiful words (Pamphlet, What Our Leader Says), "Keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter," offer us a joy-giving task.

What is more beautiful than a child's thought, untouched by the plans and projects, customs and manners of older people? Truly "heaven lies about us in our infancy" and the "shades of the prison house" spoken of by the poet are thoughts and beliefs wholly temporal which we must change. Jesus said we must become as little children. We must have no evil thoughts to correct but know that God is indeed the one Father who made all good. In the insistent language that belongs to Christian Science, its Discoverer and Founder, Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 392) to "stand porter at the door of thought." As we do this, aspiring to the good and spiritual, we spontaneously reflect the one intelligence, divine Mind, and our thought and life becomes steadfast, immovable.

### Larks

What voice of gladness, hark!
In heaven is ringing?
From the sad fields the lark
Is upward winging.

High through the mournful mist that blots our day
Their songs betray them soaring in the grey.
See them! Nay, they
In sunlight swim; above the further stain
Of cloud attain; their hearts in music rain
Upon the plain.

Sweet birds far out of sight
Your songs of pleasure
Dome us with no joy as bright
As heaven's best azure.

—Dr. Robert Bridges.

### Clubbing in Summer

Plans for summer outings are described in all the periodicals and also plans whereby stay-at-home folk make the out-of-doors time of year happy for themselves and others. In one instance a club of 14 girls who were all workers in offices and shops decided to go together into the country for the two weeks' vacation. They clubbed their resources and made plans for a summer camp near a farmhouse by the sea. Two good sized tents were enough. The story does not say who did the arranging but no doubt the farmer whose hay rick met them at the train had something to do with the plans. They spent a happy two weeks and returned to their work with pocketbooks still jingling with part of their vacation fund.

### Language Study Linked to History

The intelligent study of history is largely an attempt to understand that peculiar genius which has characterized the races and nations that have chiefly contributed to our present civilization, says a writer in the Bellman, who goes on: "Without such understanding the mere facts of history mean little; we see the events, but not their causes or their true significance. In seeking thus to comprehend the peculiar qualities of any race other than our own, we must remember that nowhere are the national individualities brought out more clearly than in the national mode of expression. Language is, indeed, an epitome of national thought at a given time; and thus a study of languages is one of the most effective ways of comprehending the great forces of history. Often a single phrase will sum up a civilization more completely than whole chapters of encyclopedic information. Even the sound of a language when spoken, or the appearance of it on the printed page, gives subtle clues to the national character of which it is the expression. For this reason a linguist is almost of necessity also a historian. His study, if it be intelligently conducted, is constantly leading him to compare languages with one another, and from this comparison he turns instinctively to a comparison of the nations themselves."

## LETTER TO LONGFELLOW IS QUAINT

THE following letter from Bishop Coxe to Henry W. Longfellow must be to readers of English literature on both sides of the Atlantic an interesting record of opinions of the past, set forth in frank and ingenuous guise. It is in the library of the General Theological Seminary and is reproduced in the Churchman.

Balto., April 7, 1859.

My dear Mr. Longfellow:

Tho' you have nearly forgotten, I dare say, that you have ever seen such a person as now writes to you, I venture to do so, on a matter which seems to seek yr. patronage, so naturally, that it will be my apology.

Sidney Herbert (late "Colonial Secretary" & heir to the Earldom of Pembroke) is anxious that American admirers of old "George Herbert" sho'd do something for the Memorial Ch. he & his friends are now building at Bemerton. I know you appreciate his quaint verse and simple-hearted piety, & I am sure your patronage w'd ensure a handsome Am'n. subscription. Now, as the Engh. are your own most appreciative admirers, I know how deeply it would be felt in England if you would take the lead in this matter, & set the Americans (I mean men of letters) in the way of doing their share for this object. Mr. Herbert says he thinks Americans have even exceeded the Engh. in appreciating old Herbert's genius, and I believe the first edition of Herbert's poems appeared in Portland, Maine, years ago—wh. proves there was true taste and appreciation there, where just that kind of a publication wo'd. hardly have been looked for. Mr. Irving did not a little to awaken a taste for him, and his kind (Walton, etc.) by the "Sketch-Book."

Mr. Herbert thinks we might be prepared to aid in the tower, bells, or something of the sort, more or less; in wh. case a proper inscription will be set up, to make the American tribute. . . . I enclose a scrap from his letter—& await your reply. So graceful an act from (forgive me) the acknowledged Regent of the poetic world (for the Engh. put Tennyson, No. II.) would do much, just now, to promote good-feeling: and (alas!) our political & moral condition just now, is such as to require the exhibition, if possible, of some of the reserved elements on wh. Society in America must depend for preservation. You will pardon me, if I have ventured too far—in view of the circumstances. With very sincere regards, Dear Sir, I remain

Yours truly
A. CLEVELAND COXE.

### About Teaching the Boy

A student of the ways of boyhood and its needs and the ways of teachers and parents and their needs, James S. Kirtley, says in his book, "That Boy of Yours":

The point of contact is one of the first conditions of teaching and you must have a point of contact with the boy. Begin at the point of his real worth. Assume it. Never doubt him, if you can avoid it. Trust him and let him feel that he is implicitly trusted.

The teacher was right who said: "Whenever I find anything wrong in my school I immediately examine myself, and I usually find the cause of it in myself." Dr. Merrill is almost exactly right in saying that the boy is all right, and that the problem of the bad boy is the problem of those who have him in charge.

The boy must learn at the earliest possible moment that the authority of the parent is derived from the One from whom all authority comes, and that when he is released from that of the parent he must deal directly with the original Father, as the parents did, or better than they did.

### English Useful in Business

While I am on the subject of business training I want to tell you of the importance of a thorough knowledge of the English language, says a writer in the Woman's Magazine. Study all the branches of English grammar that you can. It is as necessary to your success as the technical training in stenography and typewriting. You may obtain a position where your employer, through haste or even ignorance of some of the finer rules of English, dictates a poorly constructed letter. Such a letter when printed verbatim in cold type is damaging to the company that allows it to go through the mail. If you are well grounded in English you will allow no errors of this kind to pass from your typewriter; you may lose your position if you do.

### Didn't Stay Long

"Do you think the motor car has come to stay?" asked one man of his neighbor.

"Well," replied the other, "there was one out in front of my house today which I thought had; but they got a horse, after a while, and towed it home."—Ladies Home Journal.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Signal Work of the Boys

One of the interesting things about the boy scout camp at Big Blue hill, near Boston, is the fun of getting the weather record every day. Two boys are sent from the camp to the observatory at the top of the hill. They get the weather man's report and then they climb upon the roof of the shed there and begin to wave flag signals down to the camp. As soon as some one in the camp sees them one or two boys climb to the cook house roof and wave a flag to let the others know they are seen. Then the boys on the hill wave the report in the regular signal code. The letters are spelled out much as they are by the Morse telegraph alphabet. The boys below wave back to make sure they have the message right, and then they post it in the camp. When the boys get back to camp they find their words already typewritten and posted. Sometimes the boys are taken to the top of the hill by a master for a test of their ability to read the wigwagging of the signals. One day the boys had to work in a heavy wind, and it was hard to hold the big flag and make it say just what was intended. The boys above said something about the wind in the signals and the boys below asked them if it was blowing hard.

### Today's Puzzle

ENIGMA

He was an actor-acrobat,
Most agile and elastic,
Who oftentimes arose from that
In characters fantastic.

He packed up his in trunk and grip
To seek the lonely shore,
Where he might watch a passing ship
And hear the breakers roar.

He learned to set them in the bay,
Green lobsters to beguile,
And drove to town on Saturday
In one of antique style.

But, home returning after dark,
He fell extremely flat,
When he upset his ancient ark
Against a block of that.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

Liszt.

### Lowliness and Humility

Lowliness of heart is real dignity, and humility is the brightest jewel in the Christian's crown.—Bond.

### Blackbirds Come Visiting

A writer in the paper called Our Four-Footed Friends tells about some visitors that accepted her invitation to dinner. She says: We have kept our bird pool and basin well filled. A family of young blackbirds appeared this forenoon with much calling and chirping. I watched them come and hastened out to the bird table and spread a feast for them. That was what the mother bird came for, to give her clamorous little family food and water with as little trouble as possible. I saw her settle the children right on the table in the midst of the crumbs and stuff crumbs into the gaping bills at her side. Pretty soon they began to pick a little for themselves, and then I saw her take them to the bird pool close by and teach them how to get a bath. Other blackbirds came soon and then the air was full of their rich, throaty chirp.

## THE SKY-LINE OF NEW YORK

They seem a consummation of that dream
Of Babel's towers, these buildings that arise
And towering seem almost to touch the skies:
Chateaux of dreams, whose domes and spires gleam
In the gold sunlight, with pale gold, they seem;
Against the sky, their outline, sharp, precise,
A silhouette like Gothic steeples, lies
Irregular and broken; while the steam
Of industry, above them, curls and floats
Like gay white pennons of those olden days
When knight and lady ruled with chivalry.
The bay and river seem like ancient moats,
And on the cliffs of West street the sun's rays
Cast shadows till the night falls silently.

—Frederick B. Eddy.

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## WESLEY PREACHED IN TOWN OF ST. IVES

THE little Cornish town of St. Ives, England, with its gray and white houses, nestles close down to the green waters of the bay, which makes a quiet shelter for its fishing boats, bobbing up and down. The old Cornish toast, "Fish, tin and copper," is exemplified in St. Ives by its pilchard fisheries and its tin mines outside the town. It is a harbor of peace for the fishing fleet, and the promontory of rock sticking out into the sea, called "the Island," is the drying ground for hundreds of fishermen's nets. But in the old unquiet days it was used as a "look-out" for smugglers, and it has seen stirring times, and so has the bay, for all its quietness. Its waters were stirred one August morning in 1497 by the four ships of Perkin Warbeck, pretender to the throne of England, with his 150 followers. Two centuries later came the Duke of Monmouth, in his ship the Rising Sun, later to land at Lyme Regis on his way to Sedgemoor. The eighteenth century saw the townspeople moved by the preaching of John Wesley, who with a patience sure of victory, labored on for 40 years. When on his twenty-seventh and last visit, he preached in the market place, "wellnigh all the town attended, and with all possible seriousness." "Surely," said Wesley, "forty years' labor has not been in vain."

### Joseph Pennell's View of San Francisco

This is how Joseph Pennell saw San Francisco, as he tells the readers of the New York Times:

There was a city finer than Tangier—but just like it in effect; a city higher than Siena—but just like it—the sweep of its mountainous streets—only a million times more impressive; and like Siena, even to the great crowning mass on its highest hill. But unlike poor Boston, it did not vaguely remind one of something else; it was more imposing, more inspiring, more amazing than any of the things it reminded me of and all the work of the last six years. In San Francisco the people unconsciously have made a great pictorial, paintable city of their own, something utterly different from New York, Philadelphia, Washington—something equally impressive; and, though they know everything else under the sun, they do not know that. They never stop telling you how much finer it was "before the fire." I know it is finer now, only they do not see it. And when I showed them how fine it was they said I exaggerated.

## WOMEN WHO DO AND DON'T WORK

WHO shall attempt to explain the subtle opinion still to be found in human thought that social difference exists between women who work for self-support and those who are supported by somebody? In theory most men and many women say that they respect self-supporting women. Especially when women work in professions demanding mental ability and culture, non-workers profess themselves delighted to have such women for friends. Yet the line of distinction is still there. The woman who lives at home, doing no work outside the home, is put socially on a different plane from the woman who works, and moreover on a higher plane. She condescends more or less to her working friend.

An instance is related of a young woman who is supporting herself in a professional capacity. A woman friend was entertaining her, some one she knew intimately and who loved her well. That old habits of thought are not at once shaken off, however, is shown by a remark of the elder woman. She said to her guest, "Now just lean back and rest, my dear; pretend you are a lady, with half a million at your command."

Here were expressed two points of view that still persist with regard to women. First, the opinion that a woman who works is not a lady; second, the opinion that it is chiefly money which constitutes gentlehood in the American viewpoint. How far this money standard has insinuated itself into the thinking of some of the best intentioned people is further illustrated by the words of a woman who had been told of the trials of a certain other woman, trials which the latter had surmounted bravely. "She really has had a very hard experience," concluded the narrator. "Why?" asked the other woman. "Is there no money left?" The woman under discussion inherited a large fortune. The questioner thus betrayed her notion that a woman with plenty of money was not so much to be pitied, after all.

To make the discussion personal, when a new acquaintance is under survey, is not the thought likely to turn to some question of worldly standing and success, rather than to what the newcomer is in him or herself? If the inquiry as to social background and financial rating is answered satisfactorily is there not a feeling of ready acceptance of the new acquaintance which is lacking when the report shows that he or she is in need of one's friendship and help? Yet wisdom might welcome more gladly the human being to whom one can be of service than those whose coming adds to our own sense of importance.

### Madison Square Garden

Madison Square Garden in New York has been the scene of many of the popular amusements of New York. Barnum's circus used to be housed here, under a roof mostly of canvas, circus-like. Franconi's hippodrome had been located on the site before that. Gilmore followed Barnum with Gilmore's Garden. Madison Square Garden itself was early made famous by the six-day walk of Edward Payson Weston, still known for his pedestrianism. There was a strong prospect that the structure would be demolished to make room for one of the skyward soaring buildings of the present day, but it now appears that the stately tower with its reminiscences of the Giralda of Seville is to remain, and one of the most sought centers of simple and gay amusement for childhood and maturity alike will remain to gladden New York's people many a day to come.

### Ho, Florist, Become a Benefactor!

Florists complain that great masses of cut flowers have to be sent to the waste heap every day because the summer demand is so light. If it were possible for florists to sell flowers in summer at a lower price there are undoubtedly thousands of people who would be only too glad to buy them. Even if the florist's increased sales did not largely increase his earnings he must have somewhere in his makeup a love of flowers, or he would never have embarked on the troublesome business. If he loves his flowers, how can he bear to let them waste their sweetness unseen? The florist might easily view himself in the light of a benefactor of humanity, if he could sell his flowers at so low a price that all could afford to have them.

For the amateur not professional flower lovers it is a sad fact that so many delicate or exquisite or gorgeous blooms perish in the florists' shops in order that those which find right use for their brief charms may be found when required. Might florists not even give away many flowers to flower missions? No doubt they do; but was ever there a flower mission with a supply equal to the demand? If so, there is a flower lover who would feel impelled to flit at once to the crowded city districts and join the flower line there.

## LESSONS IN PLATITUDES

It is James Russell Lowell who is cited as saying that to utter a platitude so as to convince an audience requires a higher degree of genius than to entertain them by brilliant epigram. A platitude is something which we all know to be true. It is also something which we habitually ignore.

We all know that money does not make happiness, yet most of us pursue money getting as our chief concern. We repine at the loss of money as before few other mishaps. We all know the best gift of human experience is a happy home, yet most of us complain if we lack invitations to leave that home and we overlook its joys till they have fled. We all know that to serve others is not only nobility but is the one lasting satisfaction; yet most of us are seeking self-satisfaction and think we are defrauded if we have to wait even upon ourselves. Therefore the man who can present these familiar truths in such a way as to inspire us to live better is a greater orator than he who startles us with daring paradox—Mary Stanhope.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"


# EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 28, 1913

### Idealizing Education of the Past

THE United States department of education, in its latest bulletin, comes to the defense of contemporary educational ideals, methods and attainments. Even the "three R's" are said to be taught better today than they were fifty or sixty years ago. So far from sympathizing with the demand for simplification of school curricula Commissioner Claxton defends the so-called "frills and fads" and the enriched courses. Indeed it would seem as if he hoped for even greater specialization and complexity within the common school system arising in response to the demand for education of a vocational as well as of a cultural type.

This pronunciamento owes whatever weight it has to its author and to its intrinsic merit as a demonstrated argument. Coming from a federal official it yet lacks any official authority, for, wisely or unwisely, the United States reserves to towns, cities and states control of education in any formal way. Hence no dissenter from a policy of complacent satisfaction with results of contemporary educational methods and ideals need fear discipline of any kind if now he ventures to differ from the federal bureau of education.

Of course in the realm of education, as almost everywhere, there is a tendency to idealize the past. Memory has a way of conserving recollections that are pleasant, and dropping incidents that were otherwise. Over against conditions such as these, with an illusory veil of time covering them, the pilgrim of today sets shortcomings contemporary that are obvious and men and women who not only make mistakes but admit them.

Hence it is that this task of deciding whether the present or a past system of education ranks higher is so difficult that wise men hesitate to dogmatize about it. In "plant," apparatus, amount of annual levy from the treasury, status as a fixed charge on public funds, equipment with professionally educated administrators and teachers and adaptation of curriculum to all sorts of demands of pupils, the modern public school undoubtedly excels the pioneer school. More debatable are alleged inferiority of pupils owing to lessened parental care and diminished home influence, and fewer teachers with an instinctive, natural gift for teaching who are masters and mistresses of an art that no normal school can impart.

### Actors Guarding Their Rights

ORGANIZATION for protection of group or class rights proceeds apace. Pressure of contemporary economic conditions accounts for it in many cases. At least the reasons published oftenest bear the stamp of economic necessity. Thus at a large conference of lawyers just held the competition of corporations organized to do legal business hitherto usually done by individuals was denounced and steps taken to check it. Thus not long ago, American authors, following the example of British and French rivals, came together and established a society which exists primarily not to promote literature but to protect authors from publishers' alleged or real injustices.

So with the Actors Equity Association newly devised. Players have come together to define, protect and secure their rights, to procure legislation favoring wholesomer conditions in theaters, and to furnish to all members aid and resources of a legal kind which often are needed but which cost more than an individual player usually can afford to pay. The theater on its managerial and producing side having become so thoroughly organized and syndicated, the logic of the situation for the players for some time has called for precisely such action as this new association registers.

If it pleases to, this equity association not only can foster pecuniary betterment of players and make their status as artists under contract more secure; it also can protect professional standards through tests of admission to the association, and more especially by tests of worth, once admitted. The gates "out" should open as freely as those "in." For lack of courage and wisdom to do this, institutions various and manifold now disintegrate almost as rapidly as they come into being.

However, that is not the point to be stressed just now. The significant fact is that the individual actor is to have help in his negotiations with the manager. The first step is to be a contest for a satisfactory contract form, one that conserves the interest of the player as well as manager, and to be used by minor as well as major players.

THE Indianapolis authorities are perplexed as to how a kangaroo should be classified for purposes of assessment on personal property. It has been decided so far that the animal is not a fowl, and that it cannot come under the head of live stock. Perhaps this situation, trivial though it may seem in itself, may lead eventually to the abolition of the personal tax, which is also difficult to classify.

### Book Makers, Book Sellers and Librarians

INTERESTING issues of ethics are involved in the controversy between retailers of books and administrators of public and private libraries, the former resisting any increased favor to be shown to libraries as purchasers and the latter claiming that the present special discount given them is too small. The dispute is forcing upon the tax paying citizen who happens to gain his living by vending books the fact that he is in competition with an agency where salaries and charges come out of the public purse and into which he has dropped his tax mite. It is compelling librarians to consider just how far they are justified as custodians and trustees of public money in pressing the demand for favors from book sellers that are to be denied to individual book buyers. Contemporary public opinion is not favorably inclined toward discriminations as between purchasers. Nor does it expect that a community business project or a department of administration shall receive special favors when it enters the market to purchase supplies. If they can be bought at rates no higher than those prevalent when ordinary citizens are purchasers, the government considers that it is doing well.

The theoretical and the practical reasons for amity between a local library and the local book seller or book sellers are so numerous that in course of time a compromise path out of the present tangle is sure to be marked out; but just at present relations are somewhat strained in most communities. This is the more regrettable because statistics seem to show that relatively fewer books are purchased than used to be; and that the expert book seller, the man knowing his stock and his customers, is becoming rarer, is admitted. Union in behalf of good literature as a salable commodity is what society demands of these disputants.

### American Trade Balance Fictitious?

THERE is a problem in the disappearance of the trade balance in favor of this country that is worthy the deepest thought of the economist. Recently the public has been again presented with an amazing array of figures showing the growth of the nation's foreign commerce. This commerce during the last fiscal year exceeded four billions of dollars in value. The United States is now exporting annually manufactured goods to the value of $2,000,000,000. The increase of exports of manufactures in the last twelve years was 110 per cent, as against 87 per cent for Germany, a little less for France and 68 per cent for Great Britain. Last year the exports of American manufactured articles increased $261,000,000 over 1912, while the increase in imports was only $159,000,000. The markets for American goods are constantly expanding. American trade is growing in every quarter, yet there is a continued excess of gold exports over imports.

Apparently, the balance of trade is in favor of the United States; in reality it is the other way. There should be a balance of $653,000,000 on the basis of last year's total trade with foreign countries; when transactions in gold are taken into consideration there is a loss not only of the apparent balance of $653,000,000, but of $66,000,000 additional. To put it in another way, instead of piling up a huge net profit on the year's foreign business the nation seems to have incurred an indebtedness abroad that aggregated nearly three quarters of a billion.

A large part of the money that comes from Europe in exchange for American foodstuffs and raw and finished products goes back undoubtedly in the pockets or to the credit of tourists. Americans are not only generous, but lavish spenders abroad. The apparent profits of a year's foreign trade can be cut into deeply by the disbursement of an army of pleasure seekers. It is held also that freight rate advances cut into the trade balance of last year. Normally the shipping bill is put at $200,000,000, and this is without set-off or rebate; the advance last year, consequent upon the scarcity of freight room, may have increased this bill to $400,000,000. This is in large part conjecture. All that is really known positively at present is that the trade balance, and more than the trade balance, has disappeared. The matter should be cleared up. The country should learn with some degree of definiteness whether it is losing or making money in its foreign trade. The probability is that it is making money and spending it as fast, or faster, than it is made.

### River Banks Offer Park Opportunities

ONE of New England's choicest cities, Springfield, has through a period of years been conscious that it had a river front, ambitious to develop it to a consistent place in the city's scheme of beauty, but quite unable to transfer any of the varying plans from paper to reality. The prime difficulty is the tardiness of the discovery that there was a river flowing by the city, that it had banks, and that therein there was possibility of park and pleasure ground development richer than any other feature the town's fortunate location held out. While the civic sense of beauty was dormant, before there was a dream that the town owed itself a duty to be beautiful, the best natural feature was appropriated by railroads and other ugly things, and when the modern sense of city charms arrived it found eviction of ugliness costly, difficult, next to impossible. But ambitions of this order are indestructible. They cannot be repressed. They will gain their object, whatever may be the cost or the delay.

Denied the possession of the direct river frontage, in the considerable extent reached by the city streets as they come down to the bank of the stream, the city is now considering taking possession of a long reach of the river's edge from the North End bridge, a local landmark defining the urban limit, out for some miles to the actual boundary line, and building there a boulevard. A driveway, sixty feet in width, paved and curbed, would follow the bank of the river and there would be walks and seats and the artistic touches to make this a beautiful feature and a place of delight for the people of the nearby city. It is not certain the project will carry, at present, but the reappearance of it denotes the persistency of the ambition to have that riverfront a place of beauty and joy.

It is a singular but undeniable fact that the banks of streams throughout the United States have been neglected. Towns have gone about building the artificial sort of parks, trying to make tame places in the town look wild and wild places on the outskirts look tame, and have taken no note at all of the most picturesque natural feature within their bounds. The stream is a ready and waiting contributor to the beauty of every landscape that may include it. The banks are luxurious with a tangled growth that only awaits a regulating hand to make it yield to the passage of walk and drive. Directly in the town the river has been shunned by the houses of quality and is the abode of a squatter kind of population. Outside, the roads make away from the stream, since there was no original road-building for beauty but only for utility. And all the river and the wooded banks can do is to idly wait for discovery of their easily appropriated charm.

Springfield may thank her earlier citizens for the failure to appreciate what the river was to the growing town. They were not enthusiasts for beauty. They were of the New England that had the weakest sense of the esthetic; and having to halt in capture of the privileges long denied her because of the cost is a warning to the growing towns of the entire country to make swift recovery before private or corporate ownership makes impossible the possession of the river and the brook banks.

WEATHER throughout Canada has been so fine during the present summer, and so favorable to the crops, as to prompt a Toronto contemporary to say that "even the Dominion grange could not order better." Nothing could be added to this.

### Maine Is Looking for Distant Markets

SETTING about the development of foreign markets for her manufactured products, the state of Maine, through the Portland Board of Trade, is finding great promise in South America. The board sent to New York for an expert on foreign marketing, and in conference with him is encouraged to regard the opening of the canal as the opening of an era of trade expansion. This view is not novel nor local, but it has all the attraction of novelty when it is found in some new section to have a particular application to the locality. In Maine there are found to be no less than 200 manufacturing establishments whose product is of a kind to find a market in countries that are now unknown to the order-books of the state.

South America for North American trade is advancing from an attractive topic of discussion to an object of determined effort. It can nowhere have livelier attraction than in the New England states. To realize upon it, to make the theory come down to actual business, there is need of persistent salesmanship and combined promotion. The uniting of manufacturers of every class, including those who are competitors at home, in a strong effort to gain the trade of a great region that has given scant welcome to American products is the significant commercial movement of the time. The end can be gained for none of the concerns that would profit by it except by combined campaigning. In coming to a realization of the need and taking practical steps to make her manufacturers a unit for promotion, Maine proves herself alert and makes herself an example.

### Room for a General Civic Reform

CITY COUNCILS, boards of aldermen, commissioners, town boards, and other municipal governmental bodies meet and pass upon local improvements. Notices of such proceedings are, as a rule, printed in official publications that the average taxpayer never reads. When improvements are ordered the same procedure obtains. If the property owner and taxpayer is alert to such matters, or if he is so situated that he can be alert to them, he probably learns in some indirect way that his interests are to be affected by the improvements. Rarely does the information reach him through an official advertisement; frequently he learns nothing of it until he is notified to pay his share of the cost.

A bill passed by the last Legislature in California relieves property owners from the necessity of watching the official municipal advertisements. A provision of this measure makes it the duty of the city clerk to mail official notices to all persons whose property is to be included in a proposed assessment district for street opening, widening or improvement, stating that such improvement is pending and giving the date when protests may be filed, as well as the date of expiration of the period for making such protests.

It will be realized, of course, that this law is of peculiar interest to an expanding community. In towns and cities where things are somewhat settled news of contemplated improvements is circulated early and thoroughly, but in communities, especially all through the West, where municipal constructive work is continuous, ordinary improvements attract little, if any, popular attention. In such communities city ordinances published as legal notices are seldom read, never from day to day, and hence improvements of great concern to an individual may entirely escape his attention until they are under way, or until the tax bill comes in. The California idea may not be altogether new to some localities, but, generally speaking, it means a departure from the beaten path and one that will meet with favor.

### An Era of Magnificent Hotels

NOTES made by travelers on the Astor House, New York, during the first half of the last century and newspaper articles on that establishment written about the same time, or even as late as the civil war period, have recently been republished apropos of the pending removal of the structure, and they are in agreement principally as to its vastness and its sumptuousness. These descriptions of what was America's leading hotel for decades, of course, cause the present generation to smile. The Astor House might easily be hidden away in a corner of one of its modern neighbors. But this could be said as truly of many of the leading hotels of a much later period. The Fifth Avenue hotel, once thought enormous, was overshadowed completely twenty-five years ago. Once great and gorgeous hotels in other cities have passed through the same experience. The old Tremont House in Boston, the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago, the Lindell in St. Louis, or the old Planters in the same city, the old Planters in New Orleans, the original Palace hotel in San Francisco and a score of other famous hostelries of forty or fifty years ago would make but a poor showing alongside the present-day buildings.

This is an era of great hotels all over the world. Wealth, art and ingenuity are combined everywhere to create homes for the transient. The coming as well as the going man is the hotel guest. Nothing in the entertainment line seems to be too good for him, appears to be beyond his reach.

All that is said here has been prompted by simultaneous announcements from New York and London. In the former, another magnificent hotel is to be erected at once on the east side of Broadway from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street, although it already looks to the stranger in that city as if it could now provide hotel accommodations for a nation; in the latter, a hotel to cost approximately $6,250,000 is to be immediately erected on Constitution hill, opposite the entrance to Hyde Park, although it already looks to the stranger in that city as if it could now provide hotel accommodations for an empire. What need to say that the interior decorations and furnishings and conveniences of these establishments will eclipse everything of this character now in existence? That follows as a matter of course. This is an era of great hotels, but we may be only on the fringe of it.

IT IS said that traction companies in the suffrage states do not await public agitation before lowering the car steps.

NICARAGUA temporarily diverts attention from Chautauqua, to the great relief of the secretary of state.

IT MAY be that industrial eggs cannot be unscrambled, but surely knots can be untied.